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U.S. Acts Against Petrillo; Laval Praises Japanese; Wages in Bay State Rise

The World's Day—July 23, 1942

Washington: Injunction Suit Against Petrillo

The Justice Department authorized an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws to prevent James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, from prohibiting union members from making recordings for radio and other non-private use.

The National War Labor Board ordered the inclusion of a maintenance of membership clause in contracts between the United States Rubber Company and several locals of the United Rubber Workers in a 6-to-3 decision in which employer members dissented.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau called for a two and one-half billion dollar boost in the tax bill with a warning that only bold war taxation could bring America a sound economic future. He appealed to the Senate Finance Committee to increase the House-approved $6,271,000,000 measure by that sum. [Page 1.]

The trial of eight alleged Nazi spies was in recess at the request of attorneys.

President Roosevelt held a conference of industrial and labor leaders on means to curb inflation amid indications that he might rely upon his present powers to deal with the situation rather than request new legislation. [Financial Page.]

The Maritime Commission refused to rescind its cancellation of the Higgins Shipbuilding Corporation contract for 200 cargo vessels as two new Congressional investigations were projected. [Financial Page.]

Use of virtually all copper and copper base alloy in building construction was banned by the War Production Board. The order does not affect wire.

The appropriation bill providing $805,000,000 for the Agriculture Department for the current fiscal year and authorizing sale of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed and industrial uses at below parity prices was signed by the President. [Financial Page.]

The Federal Communications Commission called upon James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and the National Broadcasting Company for a "full statement of the facts" regarding the recent cancellation of a radiocast by the National High School Orchestra from Interlochen, Mich.

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing the construction of a pipeline and a navigable barge channel across Florida. The bill provides for deepening and enlarging the intracoastal waterway from its terminus to the Mexican border.

Ingram M. Stainback of Honolulu was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Governor of Hawaii. If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Joseph B. Poindexter, whose term expired March 15, but who has been serving since pending a new appointment.

In Europe: Tokyo Economy Praised by Laval

Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, was quoted by the Berlin Radio as stating that the economic prosperity which the French colony of French Indo-China is enjoying at present was brought about by Japan, "who is building and establishing a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." M. Laval was also said to have stated that Japan's efforts have advantageous effects on the European nations as well.

Yugoslav patriots have stormed and taken the cities of Kresevo and Fojnica in the region of Sarajevo, and have distributed food to the starved populations which the Germans abandoned, it was reported by the British Radio via CBS.

Return to Paris of some offices of the French Air Ministry was reported in Paris newspapers, which added that the entire administrative service of the department would be established there.

Agreement with Japan for repatriation of 1,800 United Nations nationals to Great Britain, in return for a similar number of Japanese, was announced by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. [Page 7.]

Rumania is revising its oil industry drastically to provide more fuel for the German war effort, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland. [Page 8.]

New England: Massachusetts Wages Adequate

Earnings of workers in bulk of Massachusetts industry have already climbed above the 15 per cent advance specified by the National War Labor Board as needed to offset the cost of living. [Page 5.]

First state-wide plan of voluntary health insurance in New England was completed by Massachusetts doctors, who termed it preferable to a compulsory system. [Page 5.]

Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts submitted his resignation as a House member to Speaker Rayburn, effective Aug. 3, the day he will be sworn in as a Federal judge.

An $18-a-week minimum wage was recommended for women and minors employed in beauty shops in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

National: OPA Moves to Allay Meat Shortage

Meat packers were urged by Leon Henderson to continue distributing supplies normally without favoring cities in which higher meat prices prevail, adding for consumer's benefit that a currently widespread meat shortage probably would continue only for another month or six weeks, after which an anticipated heavy fall run of hogs and cattle is due to come to market.

The battle for New York's Democratic gubernatorial nomination became a test of power between President Roosevelt and State Chairman James A. Farley as Senator James M. Mead claimed the President's support and Mr. Farley, who is backing Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., called on Senator Mead to withdraw.

Pending a conference with President Roosevelt, the New York Building and Construction Trades Council has postponed a threatened strike of 22,000 A. F. of L. building workers employed on Navy construction projects in the metropolitan area costing $100,000,000.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Stern Warning to 'Chiselers' Issued by Officials of OPA

Even as the gasoline drought continued in Boston today with traffic substantially reduced, Office of Price Administration officials not only were inaugurating a thorough investigation of all applications for supplemental gasoline, but also issued a stern warning to "chiselers" that violations of the gasoline rationing order can result in the loss or suspension of all rationing privileges applied to any commodity.

In issuing the sharp warning rationing officials in Boston cited the gasoline rationing regulations as follows: "Any person who violates this ration order may by administrative suspension order be prohibited from receiving any deliveries of, or selling or otherwise disposing of, any gasoline or other rationed products."

Emphasis

The local officials placed their emphasis on the last four words.

Effect of the order was seen as widespread against gasoline stations which also might be dealing in rubber tires and tubes. As only sugar is on the list of rationed

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Beef Shortage May Continue For Six Weeks

OPA chief looks for no relief until the fall run of cattle as Boston displays 'No Beef' signs.

Prospect of any prompt relief of the sudden beef shortage in Boston and other Eastern cities dwindled today, with the prediction of Price Administrator Leon Henderson in Washington that the famine will probably continue for another month or six weeks.

After that time, the anticipated heavy fall run of hogs and cattle will be due, Mr. Henderson said.

In the Boston market district this morning, some meat dealers were apprehensive lest a prolonged shortage might cause the Government to include beef in the lengthening list of rationed items.

Rumors as to the cause of the beef famine were many, including heavy governmental buying, a report that packers were refusing to ship the product because of the restriction of ceiling prices, a possibility that wholesalers were hesitating to place orders because of uncertainty as to what these ceiling prices would mean to them, and the view that supplies of slaughtered beef were mysteriously missing.

Shipments Drop

Chain store meat buyers tramped from one wholesale market to another this morning without success. Restaurants and hotels were forced to scratch off their menus such popular items as tenderloins, ribs, and other cuts of beef.

Instead of rumbling trucks shuttling from the wholesale markets to retail dealers, the market district today was stagnant with empty trucks and groups of white-coated merchants, indignantly berating the farmer for his "selfish evasion of ceiling prices on live cattle, while packers, jobbers and retailers are forced by government order to sell their beef at the regulation ceiling figure."

Hits Packers

The result, according to market men, is that the increase in price of live cattle, on which there is no ceiling, has made it impossible for the packers to do business, since the wholesalers, who are forced to sell at a regulation ceiling price, cannot afford to pay any more for their meat without losing on the transaction. Chicago packing houses are refusing under these circumstances to ship dressed beef.

With beef rapidly on its way to becoming just a pleasant memory in the minds of Bostonians and others on the Eastern seaboard, demand was correspondingly stepped up for other meats such as lamb, pork, veal, and poultry.

Prices on these have already advanced slightly, market men reported, with adequate stores of lamb and poultry on hand to stall off any danger of a meat famine over the week-end.

Pork and Fish

Pork is scarce due to lend-lease shipping and heavy government buying for Army use, and one buyer, returning from a trip to the fish pier, reported that the situation there was serious, with no prospect of the consumer falling back on fish as a mainstay. Heavy government requisition of fishing boats has cut the supply to at least one-third of what it is normally, it was said.

With a number of jobbing houses already closed and the persistent rumor among market men this morning that others were due to close perhaps for as long as two weeks, throwing many out of work, the Boston Meat Dealers Association met today in an emergency session in order to formulate a protest to the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Nazis Reach Outskirts of Rostov; More U.S. Troops Mass in Ireland; 28 Face Trial on Sedition Charges

Federal Grand Jury indicts 27 men and one woman in 10 states for conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury has indicted 27 men and one woman in 10 States for conspiring to break down morale in the armed forces and thus "obstruct and defeat the war effort."

The indictment, returned secretly Tuesday after nine months' investigation, was announced today by Attorney General Biddle as it was opened in Federal District Court here.

The lone woman defendant is Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, who was mentioned in the indictment as having used as an alias the name Rev. Frank Woodruff Johnson.

The indictment is in two counts, one alleging violation of the so-called Sedition law, which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment, and the others alleging violation of a law prohibiting interference with the armed forces which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years.

Thirty publications, some of them already barred from the mails as seditious, and 28 organizations, including the German-American Bund, the America First Committee, and the Ku Klux Klan, were listed as having been used to further the conspiracy.

These men were named defendants:

Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kan.

Herman Max Schwinn of Los Angeles.

George Sylvester Viereck, alias J. B. Hamilton, of New York and Washington.

William Griffin of New York.

Hans Diebel of Los Angeles.

H. Victor Broenstrupp, alias the Duke of St. Saba; Count Victor Cherep - Spiridovich; Lieutenant General Cherep-Spiridovich; Colonel Bennett; and J. G. Francis of New York and Noblesville, Ind.

William Dudley Pelley of Noblesville.

Prescott Frees Dennett of Washington, D. C.

Charles B. Hudson, alias Rev. Frank Woodruff Johnson (the same used by Mrs. Dilling), of Omaha, Neb.

Elmer J. Garner and his son.

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By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows show three-pronged drive against Rostov and triple offensive against Stalingrad on the Volga. White arrow indicates point at which Russians are attacking near Voronezh.

British Desert Drive Cuts Nazi Tank Power

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, July 23—A major Allied offensive operation appears to be under way in the Egyptian desert as fragmentary reports today outline the heavy fighting of the past 24 hours on every sector of the 40-mile battlefront at El Alamein.

Within the limits imposed by local censorship, it is possible only to summarize the extent of the damage which the British Imperials have inflicted on the Axis. They have knocked out half of the German "operative" tank strength.

Due to the enemy's already depleted state, this is a serious setback. It must be emphasized however, that "operative" losses do not include reserves and that the total tank potential of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Korps has not yet been halved.

But the Axis losses are significant not only because of the reduction of armored striking force but because of the drain on Nazi manpower. Marshal Rommel's deficiency in men is emphasized by the fact that he has pressed at least three antiaircraft regiments into service in the role of infantry.

Maximum Toll Taken

This has been accomplished by a series of local actions. The British have skillfully integrated these small area attacks so as to take the maximum toll of Axis matériel. They have been conducted in turn by the Australians, the South Africans, Indians, New Zealanders, and armored forces netting a total of more than 6,000

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Morgenthau Stresses Plea For Full $8,700,000,000 Tax

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., renewed his plea for a full $8,700,000,000 tax bill which the House Ways and Means Committee slashed by $2,500,000,000, and solemnly warned the Senate Fihance Committee today that:

It is my conviction that the people of this country want a courageous tax bill and want it with the least possible delay.

They are ready for greater sacrifices than some of us imagine.

The overwhelming majority of them, I am convinced, want us in Washington to show a determination that is worthy of their own.

They will be critical of us if we seem to palter or haggle, or if we seem half-hearted in asking self-denial of the people as a whole.

Our acceptance of sacrifice on the home front is a yardstick of our determination to win the war.

Puts It Up to Home Front

For this reason it is unthinkable to me that we should be straining every effort on the fighting fronts abroad and on the production line at home, and at the same time be anything less than all-out in the financing of the war effort.

This war, above all others, can be won only by hard fighting, by the acceptance of risk and deprivation, and by the united effort of civilians and fighting men alike.

In this kind of war a tax bill can be a decisive battle.

It could be lost by narrow vision and faulty leadership.

It can be won by boldness and courage.

I am confident that this Committee will live up to its high responsibilities and keep faith with a united people.

The Morgenthau statement marked the opening of hearings

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Another 'No' Greets the Eye

By a Staff Photographer

The Meat Store Joins the Gas Station

One after another "No Beef" signs like this were posted in the market district today, as store after store saw its last cut go over the counter. H. W. Smith regretfully puts up his "No Beef, Sold Out" notice at his North Street store.

Concerted German push past Caucasus looms as added menace to Middle East.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 23—The main danger now facing Russia is the possible loss of the fertile South Russia and Caucasus areas, entailing terrible new hardships for the civilian population. There is no likelihood of the total defeat of the Red Army. But there is a likelihood of serious consequences to the United Nations in the Caucasus.

Last year Russian leaders secretly admitted the possibility of the Germans taking Moscow and Leningrad and crossing the Volga, carrying the war into the Caucasus. S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, said at the time that whatever may be the German successes, "we will go on fighting for years."

Today, with the Germans weakened by heavy losses during the year, and with Russia's war industries party resettled toward the east, a German break into the Caucasus might mean that the Russians would lose the prospect of victory in 1942. However, they would still be far from losing the war, for they would retain considerable resources for war materials, including oil.

It is believed here that the danger to the Middle East and India would be immeasurably greater than the danger to Russia.

Beyond Russia's Bounds

The Germans themselves have been continually stressing that Russia is their main front, but this is only true while the Red Army keeps them within the bounds of Russia. The Germans could afford to concentrate a huge force in a drive beyond the Caucasus, since the Russian Army would be cut off from its main oil supplies and Caucasian manpower would lose much of its offensive strength for a long time to come.

In the last few months, Soviet spokesmen have often quoted the words of Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador at Washington, that time is a perfidious friend. Recent events, as reported by Russian sources, are beginning to make clear what they mean by this. Dutch and Belgian farmers are being settled in the Ukraine. Russian workers are being transported en masse to Germany. The young generations in the occupied territories are being Germanized at a rapid pace. Whatever may have been the Polish resistance to German rule, several age groups of Poles were called up during the spring and are now fighting on the East Front against the Russians.

However active may be the Soviet partisans no one can deny that sooner or later the Germans will start fairly productive operation of iron mines in Krivoy Rog and coal mines at Donbas in the Donets basin. They will also resume cultivation of the Ukraine crops which largely helped make Russia independent of foreign supplies. With

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Second-front demand grows — Japan lands troops along coast of New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans have reached the outskirts of Rostov.

The Russian situation is disclosed by information available today to be extremely serious. The Nazi High Command, by weakening other fronts, has concentrated such an overwhelming force in the offensive against Rostov and Stalingrad that the Russians may not be able to hold them.

The urgency of relieving the Russians by some operation in the West has become so imperative that public opinion is compelling Allied war chiefs to devise some means of satisfying the need. Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, threw out hints that some move was under consideration. Announcement was also made that the contingent of American pilots, thousands of Negro troops and others, which arrived in Northern Ireland two days ago, was one of the largest in a series of convoys, looking to potential invasion of Europe.

General Auchinleck in Egypt actually has opened an attack along the whole 40-mile front against Marshal Rommel, but this reopening of activity in the desert, while timely and possibly more significant than at first appears, is unlikely to bring immediate relief to the Russian situation.

Other signs of urgent need for some kind of offensive on the part of the United Nations is the state of affairs in the Japanese field. Following reports that Japan already had infiltrated 20,000 to 25,000 on the Aleutians comes the announcement of 1,500 to 2,500 Japanese having effected a landing near Buna, 150 miles southeast of Salamaua on the New Guinea coast.

The seriousness of the situation in Russia is due to the fact that Marshal Timoshenko is faced with a double German offensive. The first is closing in on Rostov from the west, north, and east. West and east the Germans were only some 20 miles from the City. The other offensive is driving east in a three-pronged attack against Stalingrad. Rostov itself might be lost without dislocating the Allies' plans. Rostov already had been lost to the Russians last fall. It is the combined danger to both Rostov and Stalingrad that is so serious.

With both these points in German hands, Marshal von Bock would control the two points necessary for the terminal anchorages of Marshal Timoshenko's line. The line from the mouth of the Don to the mouth of the Volga would be in German hands. The Russians then would have to retire behind the line of the Volga—out of touch with their allies to the south—unless the situation can yet be saved by a Russian attack in force to the north, around Voronezh.

The situation now turns on whether Marshal Timoshenko has reserves still heavy enough to take advantage of the first halt made by Marshal von Bock for reorganizing his over-extended supply lines.

U. S., Britain Map Postwar Aid; Eden Pledges Empire's Help

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—Joint Anglo-American civilian strategy for dealing with the most urgent post-war problems is being evolved here.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Lend-Lease Administrator now on a visit to London, is the principal American representative at consultations now under way on this subject. But William Phil-

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NOTTINGHAM, England, July 23 (AP)—Sketching the outlines of the future peace "at one of the gravest hours of the war," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that Great Britain is ready to meet and work with the United States in shaping the postwar world.

In a speech which was generally regarded as the most definite pronouncement of Britain's after-war policy that has yet been made by a British statesman, Mr. Eden echoed ideas previously expressed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

"With the United States, Russia, China, and other nations, we shall take our part in working for the development of a world-wide civilization," Mr. Eden continued, naming three urgent problems of peace:

1. Complete disarmament of the aggressor powers.

2. Feeding of the starving populations.

3. Enabling the devastated, impoverished and economically undeveloped countries to restart their industry and agriculture.

Two principles which should govern the solution of these problems he listed as follows:

1. Receipt of financial and economic aid "must not result in the loss of the independence of any country."

2. Any assistance or guidance given a country "unpracticed in the art of self-government must be such as to help it achieve its own development."

Cities' and Towns' Nest Eggs Found Ample for '43 Needs

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts municipalities today possess strong financial reserves totaling more than $10,000,000 to help them fight off prospect of higher local taxes resulting from a war-caused slump in state revenues.

These reserves have been built up by general maintenance of 1942 local tax rates above levels needed to meet 1942 requirements.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and author of the plan to establish local rates at higher levels this year to provide a reserve for next year, revealed the extent of the resulting nest egg. How much higher than $10,000,000 the reserve totals must be will be determined later by considerable research, he said.

The Commissioner, delighted with the success of his plan, hailed its general municipal acceptance as proof of the New England traditional practice of anticipating financial storms and preparing to counteract them.

Effect of the Long plan is apparent in a perusal of the tax rates set this year. Of the 351 cities and towns 339 have already established their 1942 levies. Of these, 119

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Nazis Near Rostov:

Germans Also Press Toward Stalingrad

Soviet Russia faced its gravest crisis in the 13-month-old German-Russian war today as Nazi armored columns closed in for the second Battle of Rostov pushed anew toward Stalingrad and pressed upon the Lower Don between those cities in an effort to isolate the Caucasus.

Russians fought to stem the invasion tides, aware that the Germans were more than half way along on drives which might split

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Prospects of Coming Rent Control in Metropolitan Area to Make Many Changes

Here's Your Application for Share-a-Ride Club

CITY OF BOSTON, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.
I would like assistance in finding other persons with whom I can rotate or share my car.

NAME_____

(Bus.)_____

HOME ADDRESS_____ TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

(Res.)_____

I WORK AT (ADDRESS)_____

NEAR CORNER OF_____ AND_____ STREETS
(Intersection of well-known thoroughfares)

I leave for work at_____ A. M. I leave for home at_____ P. M.

SATURDAY INFORMATION: CHECK BELOW.

I work a full day on Saturday ☐ I do not work on Saturday ☐

I work only half day on Saturday and leave for home at_____ o'clock_____

My car accommodates_____ passengers, including driver.

NOTE: This is a service to aid motorists in forming car sharing clubs. It is not an application for supplemental gasoline ration books ("B" or "C" books). Applications for supplemental ration books will be distributed by your Ration Board.

Cities and Towns Have Nice Nest Egg for 1943

Continued from Page 1

have increased their rates above last year's, 92 have declared reductions and 128 have decided to keep their rates at 1941 levels. This reverses a trend which has been developing for several years. For the past three or four years, at least, the number of communities cutting their rates has exceeded substantially those boosting their rates.

But with Commissioner Long reversing his previous policy of seeking municipal tax rate reductions, municipalities in general kept up their rates, reduced their levies less than they could have on 1942 requirements, or continued the 1941 rate another year despite the possibility of a tax rate cut.

The Tax Commissioner said that only 16 of the communities have thus far refused to accede to his requests to establish reserves to prepare for the financial problems of 1943. In several other cases compromises were reached, which provided reserves, but not as substantial as the Commissioner desired.

Old N. E. Thrift Revived

Inasmuch as Commissioner Long has no power to enforce his requests regarding tax rates, he consider the general acceptance of his plan as proof that New Englanders still retain their traditional thriftiness and forethought.

State officials see only one possible major drawback in the entire reserve plan. They fear that in communities where economy has not been popular among local officials, the tax rate reserve might be used up in unnecessary spending. These communities, they add, need the reserve for 1943 far more than the more economical municipalities.

The only way to counteract this danger, they assert, is to educate local financial officials to avoid exhausting all appropriations available under the reserve system.

By the reserve method, Commissioner Long stated, Massachusetts cities and towns are in a better position than any other states to cope with the financial problems brought on by the war.

The Commissioner instituted his reserve plan when it became apparent that the war was bringing about a sharp reduction in revenue from the gasoline tax, automobile registration and excise tax levies and the state income tax.

Predictions are that next year the annual yield of the gasoline tax and automobile license and registration fees may drop to as low as $15,000,000, making impossible continued state distribution of $10,000,000 annually to the cities and towns to help maintain highways.

But according to Mr. Long the reserve plan has already provided sufficient reserves to more than offset the possibility of elimination of gasoline tax revenue to the municipalities.

However, the cities and towns are definitely not out of financial danger in 1943. To avoid substantial tax rate increases, Mr. Long said, drastic economies must be instituted immediately.

Cities and towns, he added, cannot afford to wait until 1943 to economize. Most communities, he said, already realize this and are embarked on an economy program.

The Commonwealth, under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, has shown the way to local communities by uncovering economies of more than $8,000,000, through abandonment of highway construction projects, nonfilling of personnel vacancies and elimination of other budget items.

For the cities and towns, the greatest economy possibilities, Mr. Long said, lie in nonfilling of vacancies and the fact that highway work will be sharply curtailed because of lack of materials.

But the reserves already set up through the reserve plan have gone a long way toward meeting the revenue problem for next year, Mr. Long said.

In addition, the Commissioner stated the municipalities as a whole are in an excellent position as regard debt.

As of Jan. 1, 1942, the total municipal funded debt was approximately $262,000,000, the lowest since 1926. By following a policy of paying off old debt, while avoiding new debts as much as possible, the municipalities have cut their total debt by more than $54,000,000 since the 1931 record height of $316,650,623.

By this feat, the municipalities are ready should war disaster, or the like, require emergency borrowings of an extensive nature.

Army Plane in Crash

Lieut. Clyde W. Kaffenberger, of New Weston, Ohio, was killed this morning when the Army plane which he was flying crashed on an approach for a landing in the vicinity of Bedford, Mass., the Army First Corps Area announced.

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Membership Clause in U. S. Rubber Pacts

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—With its employer members dissenting the War Labor Board today ordered by a vote of 6 to 3 the inclusion of a maintenance of membership clause in contracts between the United States Rubber Company and several locals of the United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.).

The order affects eight plants, employing about 21,500 workers, in Chicopee Falls, Mass., Naugatuck, Conn., Woonsocket, R. I., Passaic, N. J., Mishawaka and Indianapolis, Ind., Detroit and Los Angeles.

The Board's action followed a two-to-one recommendation by a three-member panel.

The dispute has been before the Board since May 28. Minor issues have been settled by agreement, and the question of wages now is being considered by three fact-finding arbitrators. Any wage increase or night shift bonus which may be granted will be retroactive to June 28.

The Board turned down the Union's request for a union shop. The panel said "the principle, first enunciated by the President, that the government will not, through its orders, compel men to join a union against their will, seemed now to be firmly settled."

The maintenance-of-membership clause will not be effective for 15 days. During that time members of the Union who do not wish to be bound to remain members for the life of the contract will have an opportunity to resign. The same clause has been adopted by the Board in several recent cases.

Winthrop Girl Sets Record In Navy Recruiting

Miss Beverley Engler of Winthrop, Mass., has set a new record for promoting enlistments for the Navy, the Navy Recruiting Division in Boston announced today.

In one action, Miss Engler recruited 15 young men and closed out a well known East Boston club, originally listing 100 members, for the duration.

Miss Engler is the adopted sweetheart of the Antrim Club of Orient Heights. The 15 men she recruited were all members and were the last of the membership roll to go into the armed services. The club is well known in local sport circles having tied for the Boston Park Department championship in 1939.

Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., officer in charge of naval recruiting in the Boston district, congratulated the club members and thanked Miss Engler for her recruiting services.

Miss Engler stated that she was happy to be of service to the Navy but regretted that she wasn't able to enlist herself at this time. She is looking for a chance in the new naval auxiliary.

Fort Devens Plans 75-Acre Extension

Condemnation proceedings against 75 acres of land in Ayer and Harvard for the expansion of Fort Devens were filed in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts in Boston today.

The proposed land taking includes part of the Ayer water works. Owners of the property, which is very sparsely settled, are now surveying to determine the cost. The Government seeks immediate possession of the land for military purposes.

Naturalisation Session Held for a Single Alien

For the first time in the history of Massachusetts the Federal District Court in Boston today held a special naturalization session to admit one alien to United States citizenship.

The alien was Corporal Torrosian of the 68th Coast Artillery. Born in Turkish Armenia, the United States soldier now makes his home in Watertown. He said he wanted to become a citizen before the war became any more complicated.

John Coffee Hays

John Coffee Hays, who passed on July 21 at his home in New York City, had been Executive Vice-President of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation since 1938. A native of California, his first work was on hydroelectric projects and power station operation in that State. Subsequently, he was engaged in electric railroad construction on Long Island, N. Y.

In 1907, he returned to California as President, General Manager, and Consulting Engineer of the Mt. Whitney Power Company, developing the use of electric power for pumping water for irrigation.

After serving as a Major in Army construction work during the first World War, he came to Boston and joined Stone & Webster as a hydraulic engineer. In 1929, he was named a Vice-President of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, with residence in New York. In 1938, he was named Executive Vice-President of the same firm.

Pay

"An Orchid to You, Miss Kelly"

Miss Winifred Kelly, Hotel Statler Western Union operator, is shown here in center receiving congratulations from Dudley Harmon (right), Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, to whom she shows the orchid she received upon breaking the record for War Bonds and Stamps sold in the Statler's departmental contest. Miss Kelly's total was $1,205.35, sold in one hour. On the left is Joseph Conlan, Manager of the Statler Sales Department and Director of the contest.

Civilian Defense Heads Agree Air Wardens Were Blameless

After eight and one-half hours spent in "harmony conference," civilian defense leaders today drew a pair of kid gloves over the mailed fists they had previously been exhibiting and came to public agreement on one phase of their dispute—the conduct of air-raid wardens.

Giving the public a brief glimpse into their conferences, and at the same time apparently removing the threat of immediate warden resignations, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials declared that criticism of the men in arm bands was "to be greatly regretted."

Five highly placed wardens, including one Chief District Warden who had actually resigned and another who had threatened to do so, said they "accepted the apology" and agreed to stay on the job.

Meanwhile, officials continued to cloak in secrecy a number of urgent, and still very much disputed, outstanding issues.

Jeopardised State Defense

Behind closed doors at 18 Tremont Street, attempts were made Tuesday and Wednesday to bring about an armistice in the row which some observers felt was becoming so bitter as to jeopardize the progress of civilian defense in Massachusetts.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee; Michael T. Kelliher, Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston); John J. Walsh, Director of the insurrectionist Boston Committee; and a number of other high officials of the State organization, met almost continually from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Tuesday, July 21, and from 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. on Wednesday, July 22.

For a relatively short period on Tuesday, publishers and managing editors of newspapers printed in Boston were invited to the powwow.

Other Pertinent Points

Among the subjects under discussion, it was learned, were the following:

1. In the case of further head-on clash between the State and Boston Committees, who is boss?

2. Will Boston publicly admit that it has begun an inner reorganization, which will include appointment of a genuine Chief Air Raid Warden, or his equivalent, and the selection and equipment of a master control center?

3. Does Boston intend to give its wardens further training, which officials nearly unanimously agree is necessary in spite of today's statement that they have been doing "conscientious" and "almost uniformly excellent" work?

4. Has Boston agreed once and for all to instruct its police to honor emergency stickers issued to essential vehicles by the State Committee?

5. Will dimout regulations be strictly enforced in Boston? Will air-raid shelters be plainly marked with chalk or yellow paint in big letters on the outside of suitable buildings? In other words, will the Boston Committee co-operate with what have heretofore been "suggestions" and "memoranda," not orders, of the State Committee?

Issues Were Discussed

These and other explosive issues occupied much of the 8½-hour conferences, it is understood. Other subjects, revolving around personalities, were also implicit or explicit in the discussion.

Today's public statement, for example, which was signed by Mr. Farley and Mr. Kelliher, represented a personal victory for Mr. Walsh in its praise of Boston ARP personnel.

Following its issuance, he promptly declared he was "delighted that my defense of the Boston wardens has been substantiated."

In return, Mr. Walsh was said by spokesmen for the State Committee to have tacitly agreed to admit publicly he had been in error in ordering the sirens sounded throughout Thursday's test. This was to be a personal victory for Mr. Farley and Mr. Kelliher. At a late hour this morning he had not done so.

As for the outstanding questions with respect to actual ARP practice in the future, some answers were available.

It is hoped that head-on clashes will not take place in the future, but in case they do the State Committee may issue direct orders under authority conferred on it by the Governor's proclamation No. 1, which says the State Committee may "organize, direct, and control" local committees. What would happen in case of Boston defiance is problematical, since lengthy recourse to the Courts would be necessary.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin may announce certain "refinements" and "improvements" in Boston Committee practice, if this can be done with an appearance of voluntary action, but if not, announcement may be delayed or even not made at all. Appointment of a man whose duties will correspond to those of a Chief Air Raid Warden and establishment of a master control center are probable.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle tonight.

Maine: Little change in temperature with occasional rain in east portion tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:57 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Friday, 8:33 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:34 p. m.

Rent Ceiling in Boston Area To Make Evictions Difficult

Only four reasons will be considered adequate cause for eviction of tenants from Boston rent areas when and if rent controls are fixed in this city next month, price-ceiling officials disclosed today.

Landlords seeking to oust tenants after March 1 levels become effective must show one of four things: (1) nonpayment of rent, or other violation of the rent contract; (2) creation of a nuisance, or illegal or immoral behaviour; (3) that he, the landlord, wishes to occupy the premises himself; (4) the premises are to be sold to a purchaser who will certify in writing that he will occupy them.

Only Congressional purse-string control prevents announcement of the definite date when the Hub and surrounding communities must fix their rents on the March 1 ceiling. Boston will be the sixth New England area to go under rent restrictions. Others are New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Bath and Portland. The last was announced yesterday.

Rent restrictions are stringent, according to officials of the Office of Price Administration in Boston. Even the ground rented as space for a trailer is subject to rent control, they said.

Distinct Development

Legal observers pointed out that the regulations were a distinct development in landlord-tenant relations in that they were intended to affect and benefit both parties equally. In the early days of such legislation, when the legislators and jurists were mostly landowners, there was a natural tendency to protect the man who held title to the premises, they pointed out.

The sweep of the regulations is wide. Hotels, lodginghouses, fraternity houses, dormitories, auto camps, tourist homes, overnight cabins are all included. Rooms in hospitals or charitable institutions are not covered.

In cases where the rooms in question were not on the rental market on the maximum rent day, the ceiling will be the highest rent in the 30 days following the date when the room is offered for rent. Board and room must be apportioned, so much for room, so much for board, after the rent ceiling goes into effect.

Rent increases will be allowed where the landlord has made substantial improvements or changes in the rented premises, or where the lower rent level was based on relationship. And a landlord may petition for permission to raise his rent where rent paid under a long-term lease is substantially lower than prevailing rents. However, he cannot raise the rent until the end of the lease.

Adjustments

Adjustments also can be made for seasonal rent increases in cases where one part of the year is more productive than another.

The rent control works both ways. Tenants can apply for a decrease in rents where they think generally prevailing rentals are lower than what they are paying. Or the rent director may order a decrease where a tenant can show the premises have become rundown.

Services maintained during the 30-day period prior to the maximum rent day must be continued by the landlord after the rent ceiling goes into effect. These include lighting, heating, janitor, bath and laundry, maid, telephone, elevator, storage and any service that was generally covered by the rent.

The rent control provisions are expressly designed to prevent collusion between landlord and tenant. A tenant is forbidden to enter into any contract whereby more rent is charged than is permitted under the rent ceiling.

Violators of any provision of the maximum rent regulations are subject to criminal and civil actions. Criminal penalties provide a maximum fine of $5,000, imprisonment for one year or both.

After Aug. 1, civil penalties become effective. Under these provisions, tenants may sue a landlord for $50 or treble the amount by which the rent exceeded the maximum, whichever is greater, plus attorney's fees and costs as determined by the courts.

Stern Warning To 'Chiselers' Issued by OPA

Continued from Page 1

edible commodities, the effect of enforcement of such an order would not be quite so harsh against merchants and store owners.

Armed with teeth-laden law provisions, the OPA is ready to prosecute any violations of the permanent coupon rationing program.

As Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, warned of the extensive checkup, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Director, announced the six New England states are staffed for strict enforcement of regulations. Mr. Henderson asserted that the petroleum situation is so desperate that illegal use of gasoline rations will constitute "an assault on a vital war measure."

Meanwhile, local rationing boards were working strenuously to supply S-books to commercial users and to act on supplemental applications for essential users.

To prevent the possibility that commercial and essential users might be unable to obtain gasoline because of lack of ration books, the dealers today were under authorization to supply gasoline to such users until July 31, if they have applied for ration allotments. Recipients of such gasoline must fill out a receipt which will be turned into local rationing boards.

Responsibility for the system rests on the dealer for in order to replenish his supplies he must collect from his "credit" customers coupons to cover his "credit" sales. Therefore, dealers will hesitate considerably before extending credit.

Today is the last day for dealers to register for inventory coupons to build up their gasoline stocks to capacity.

Lucier to Run Against Murphy

NASHUA, N. H., July 23 (AP)—Democratic National Committeeman Alvin A. Lucier, former Mayor of Nashua, announced today that he would oppose former Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Mr. Murphy, changing his party affiliations a month ago, announced that he would be a candidate for the Senate seat now held by Styles Bridges (R).

Mr. Lucier, National Committeeman for the past five years, served with Governor Murphy in 1936 as Executive Councilor.

U. S. Army Casualty List Issued

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The War Department has announced the names of additional United States soldiers who were killed in action, or who passed on of wounds, in the Far Eastern Theater, including Australia and the South Pacific. The list does not include any of the soldiers killed in the Philippines. The Army casualties:

Connecticut

Fish, 2nd Lieut. Owen Russell—Frederick B. Fish, father, Bridgeport, Conn.

Massachusetts

Hammond, Lowell K.—Mrs. Flora M. Hammond, mother, Hopedale, Mass.

Hosford, 2nd Lieut. William Gordon—Mrs. Mary E. Hosford, mother, Somerville, Mass.

Markey, Capt. Harry Willson—Mrs. Harry Willson Markey, wife, Beverly, Mass.

New Hampshire

Hutchins, Russell—Mrs. J. R. Hutchins, mother, Chichester, New Hampshire.

Stevens, Earl R.—Miss Elsie H. Pierce, friend, Orford, New Hampshire.

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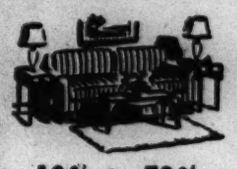
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Shifts in Government Setup Before Voters of California

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A heavy schedule of proposed changes in the State Government, including complete reorganization of legislative and budget methods, establishment of a new authority to regulate practitioners of material healing systems, setting up of a new Forestry Board, and controversial labor legislation faces California voters at the general election Nov. 3.

Most of the 18 propositions assigned positions on the November ballot by Paul Peek, Secretary of State, were originated long before the United States became involved in war. Because of their far-reaching consequences, they normally would receive widespread and vigorous discussion. Efforts are being made throughout California to present the issues to the voters so that proper consideration will be given, despite a tendency on the part of everyone to be preoccupied with the war program.

Fourteen of the propositions are proposed amendments to the State Constitution which have passed the Legislature. Two measures are the outcome of full initiatives. One is an initiative which was routed through the Legislature with only half the number of signatures normally required. One proposition is on the ballot by referendum.

Proposition 3, establishing a "basic science board" of five members to regulate and control members of material systems of healing is an initiative measure sponsored by the California Medical Association, the California State Dental Association, the Southern California State Dental Association, and the Public Health League of California.

Standard of Training

Representing 10 years' exploratory work by the organized physicians, surgeons, and dentists of the State, Proposition 3 is intended to set a minimum standard of training for any applicant whose profession calls for diagnosing, adjusting, palliating, correcting, operating, or prescribing for anyone claiming any sort of disease.

Members of any well-recognized religion who treat the sick by prayer are exempted from the requirements of the "basic science" proposal because they do not diagnose sickness nor prescribe physical correctives. Adherents of Christian Science are included in this group.

One of the most important measures on the ballot is Proposition No. 2 which provides for annual meetings of the State Legislature and annual budgets by State departments. If passed, this measure will do away with California's biennial system of legislative government and budgets. In support of this measure, Mr. Peek pointed out that the State of California with more than 30,000 employees is big business and that it is the height of inefficiency to expect a big business to operate efficiently when its chief governing agency meets only once in two years and when its budgets must be cast two years into the future.

Most controversial issue on the ballot is Proposition No. 1, a referendum, to prohibit secondary boycotts or "hot cargo" by labor unions. Supported by farmers and certain business interests and vigorously opposed by labor unions of all types, this measure is receiving widespread attention. It is considered unfortunate that it is on the ballot at this time by most Californians because its very nature is to divide instead of to unify. When every effort is being made to promote a unified war program, most students of State affairs regret that such a measure, tending to set group against group and to divide the public into combatants, is up for consideration. Furthermore, it is considered exceptionally doubtful whether such restrictive legislation on labor unions, if passed, would be in harmony with rulings of the United States and State Supreme Courts.

An initiative measure to repeal the State income tax, Proposition No. 4, reaches the voters after they have been informed that for the first time in many years the State Government is out of debt and has a surplus. Some members of the State Government oppose repeal of the tax on the grounds that the State eventually will need the money and that it should be collected as usual, especially while incomes are at a high level.

Proposition 5, an enactment of the Legislature, provides $200 a month salaries for legislators. This doubles the amount legislators now earn. Under the present system, a legislator is paid $12 a day. If the session meets 100 days, he earns $1,200. If it meets more than 100 days, he is only paid for 100. If it meets less than 100 days, he is paid only for the time served. In years the Legislature is not in session, a member is paid $100 a month. This amounts to a maximum of $2,400 in two years.

Other propositions on the November ballot follow:

Proposition 6 sets up State Board of Forestry with seven members named by the Governor with consent of Senate; provides civil service exemption for State Forester.

Proposition 7 provides a procedure to tax insurance companies and has the support and endorsement of the companies.

Proposition 8 restricts use of fish and game funds to expenditures for fish and game conservation and enforcement.

Proposition 9 empowers Legislature to diminish or increase salaries of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Treasurer, State Controller, and Secretary of State. At present the Legislature has power to diminish these salaries but not to increase them.

Loan Associations

Proposition 10 (an initiative measure by way of the Legislature requiring only half the usual initiative signatures) provides for reorganizing building and loan associations; supposedly meets situation in Pacific States Building and Loan Association case.

Proposition 11 enables Legislature to amend Boxing and Wrestling Initiative Act; permits championship boxing bouts of 15 instead of 12 rounds as at present.

Proposition 12 enables school districts, fifth and sixth-class cities, to hold stock in mutual water companies. This will permit small districts to obtain water on the same basis as large municipalities.

Proposition 13 provides additional Board of Equalization seat, eliminating controller.

Proposition 14 sets interest rate on court judgments at 5 per cent a year; interest rate on loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, or accounts after demand, at 7 per cent a year, but permits parties involved to contract in writing on the interest rate which must not exceed 10 per cent.

Proposition 15 provides for transferring cases between State Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal.

Proposition 16 establishes procedure for judicial review of decisions by administrative officers.

Proposition 17 makes State Treasurer trustee of certain money.

Proposition 18 makes State Controller a member of the State Reapportionment Commission in place of a surveyor general whose position was abolished some time ago. This commission goes into action only if the State Legislature fails to move on reapportionment.

New Plane Looks Like Glorified Squash Bug

Associated Press

Some Call It a 'Flying Carpet'

There is some doubt, however, if the Thief of Bagdad would have deserted his magic rug for it whatever the case. It is a new design somewhat pancake in appearance which its inventor and builder, Cheston L. Eshelman, says will do 190 miles an hour and "is the coming thing." Mr. Eshelman, it may be recalled, is the flier who landed out in the Atlantic Ocean in 1939 in what he termed was an attempted "flight to Mars." The new ship was put into the air in a few brief test hops at Baltimore recently piloted by Clyde Parthee.

British Planning New Export Drive Soon as Possible

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, a cabinet post, announced today the Government is studying plans for a new British export drive as soon as conditions permit.

Opening a debate in the House of Commons on the situation of the Nation's small traders, who are hard-pressed by wartime restrictions, Mr. Dalton asserted that the number of people working for the domestic market had dropped 50 per cent between June, 1940, and Feb., 1942.

While wartime concentration of industry has promoted industrial efficiency, Mr. Dalton said, "It is not designed to kill firms" but enable them to start over after the war.

Nearly a quarter million workers and more than 55,000,000 square feet of factory space has been released by concentrating, he said, and added that "we have not yet reached the end of the process."

Navy Is Said to Have Secret Weapon

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Navy has a mysterious new weapon, the nature of which is a jealously-guarded secret, the House was told yesterday by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Committee.

The disclosure came as the Chamber, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a measure authorizing expenditure of $975,634,000 for naval shore facilities to supplement the recently-passed $8,850,000,000 fleet expansion program.

In cautiously-phrased sentences, Mr. Vinson declared that $30,000,000 of the new authorization would be spent "for a kind of secret training and a kind of secret weapon." He left the details to his colleagues' imaginations.

The Georgian said that the necessity for secrecy was so great that testimony concerning the weapon, taken in executive session, had been excluded from even the Committee's private records.

The authorization measure itself provided for broad expansion of naval aviation training facilities designed to turn out 2,500 aviators a month, and development of present and new naval outposts as bases for operation against the enemy.

Representative Mott (R) of Oregon declared that a number of the outposts to be developed were "of great strategic value," and that several of them were to be located in Alaska.

A short time earlier Representative Coffee (D) of Washington demanded that troops and men-of-war be sent to oust the Japanese from the Aleutian Islands "immediately." Mr. Coffee said that the Japanese there were not a "token" force, that they were headed for Alaska.

Mr. Vinson said that some of the naval shore facilities would be established at Panama and on islands in the Pacific, as well as Alaska.

Representative Vincen, (D) of Kentucky, protested the Committee's action in boosting the amount for aviation facilities from $175,000,000—the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget—to $399,494,000, the sum sought by the Bureau of Aeronautics.

"By increasing this amount," he argued, "we are encouraging them to waste money. If you want to encourage this wild spree of spending, go to it."

Mr. Vinson replied that Congress had the responsibility for maintaining the Navy, and that he and his Committee intended to follow the recommendations of Navy officials, rather than those of the Budget Bureau.

Mississippi Bands Traveling Men Into State Emergency Road Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The traveling salesman may have less to sell these days, but Mississippi has found him of particular use in the war emergency. Some 600 of them have been mobilized as an auxiliary of the State Highway Safety Patrol. Results have been so good that it is understood several other southern states are considering similar action.

The Patrol was formed as a civilian defense aid after it was pointed out that salesmen were traveling throughout the State daily, were familiar with main and secondary roads, and knew merchants and law-enforcement officers in every city and village of their territories.

The salesmen, notified of the plan, volunteered their services, and members of the auxiliary were selected by examination. Those chosen were required to take courses in first-aid and in State highway laws. The State was divided into four districts coinciding with the regular patrol districts, with a salesman captain in charge of each, lieutenants in charge of certain areas within the districts, and two sergeants to assist the lieutenants.

A commander was placed in charge of the entire auxiliary unit. Meetings are held regularly. For identification purposes, each member is given a red, white, and blue card, bearing the number of his district, to be placed on his windshield.

While civilian patrolmen do not have the police powers of the regular unit, they report traffic violations, and turn in other information of use to the regular patrol or other authorities. They do have the right, though, to stop drunken drivers.

Significantly, since this auxiliary was formed there has been noted a marked decline in the number of accidents caused by reckless and drunken driving.

Pinball Machines Banned at Fort Lewis

FORT LEWIS, Wash., July 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce today ordered slot machines and pinball machines removed from all Army camps in the Ninth Service Command.

Most of the machines were in officers and sergeants' clubs. There was no explanation.

Women Are Urged to Gain Favorable Support for Equal Rights Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23—Calling for women everywhere to take an active, organized stand in their efforts to obtain equal legal rights with men by an amendment to the Constitution which is scheduled to come up for a vote before Congress soon, Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Miami lawyer and chairman of the Equal Rights Amendment Committee of the National Association of Women Lawyers, in a speech just delivered before the Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, urged champions of women's rights to use all means at their disposal to gain favorable support for the amendment from legislators in Washington.

Women must go on an active crusade to insure the passage of this amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Mrs. Murrell declared.

"As Pearl Buck remarked, we are the most privileged and pampered women in the world, but our actual legal status is another thing," Mrs. Murrell pointed out. "What do our courts say? They say that women are not persons in the constitutional meaning of the word.

"Now we are being called into all sorts of work—in the Army, defense work, and even in airplane factories. They need us now," she went on. "Surely this government cannot look us in the eye and deny us equal rights.

"Shame on us for sitting back in an apathetic state and not putting the name of woman beside that of man.

"Now is the time for us to get the amendment," she told her audience, "or we won't get it at all. We only ask for human rights. We ask to set straight the crooked thing that has made women unequal with men in the artificial realms of custom, tradition and law.

"Democracy cannot survive unless it is a complete democracy. Any democracy that does not include women is a farce. Dedicate yourselves to the cause of obtaining it," Mrs. Murrell pleaded, "for we are a devotional people."

An open forum followed, with some animated discussion on women's rights, and the best methods of securing them. In discussing the position of women in the United States compared to women's place in other countries, it was almost unanimously agreed that Russian women had made greater strides in gaining equal rights with men than any other country. Admiration was expressed for their success along these lines, even though full agreement could not be accorded their political views.

Represented at the meeting as guests of the women lawyers were delegates from Civilian Defense for Georgia, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, Business and Professional Women's Club, Georgia Dental Hygenists Association, and the National Association of Women Lawyers.

'Corps Area' Changed To 'Service Commands'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The name "Corps Area" has been dropped by the Army and the Nine Corps Area in the future will be known as "Service Commands."

Details could not be learned immediately from Army public relations officials who made known the change but it was said to be based on the action several months ago which removed troop command functions from the Corps Area headquarters, leaving them only administrative and service functions.

550 miles of big new pipe to speed gas and oil

▶ **The Government** has ordered immediate production of 550 miles of *seamless* steel pipe, *two feet* in diameter.

The only plant in the world equipped to produce a seamless pipe of this size is the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary.

Through the huge tube will flow 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Texas to Illinois. Eastern war plants will have increased supplies. Tank-car hauls will be shortened; more tankers released for service to the armed forces.

Already loaded with war orders, National Tube Company tackled this new job in its stride. It is expected to be completed in November. Five miles of the big pipe are now rolling out every day, faster even than it can be laid. Output of bombs and shells meanwhile increases.

Ship-plate production in United States Steel plants is in no way affected. Current rate is more than enough for 100 ships a month and is climbing.

☆ ☆ ☆

Production reports such as this are heartening to the American people. It is their war; they are entitled to these facts.

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USS

New Films as They Come to Boston—Subs Fighting an 'Offensive' War

'Tarzan's New York Adventure'

In "Tarzan's New York Adventure," now at the State and Orpheum, Tarzan's two-note jungle cry and his aerial acrobatics triumph over skyscrapers, taxicabs, and some of Manhattan's finest bridges.

Having allowed civilization to stub its toe on Tarzan's escarpment more than once, M-G-M now transports Tarzan to civilization. The trip is occasioned when Tarzan and Jane escape from a jungle fire to discover that Boy (John Sheffield) has been flown off to the U. S. A. by some animal hunters. One of the hunters (Charles Bickford), you may be sure, means no good.

"It would break my heart to see your strength and courage caught in the quicksands of civilization," Jane objects, when Tarzan insists on pursuing the kidnaped Boy. But Tarzan is adamant. "Come, we go to New York quick," he replies with no thought for adverbs. Before you can say M-G-M, they are getting themselves new outfits and spilling out sackfuls of freshly dug gold nuggets before the eyes of startled officials.

You are mistaken if you think that Tarzan is nonplused by civilization. Jane explains to him that the telephone is an instrument for talking to people who are away. "Telephone good," approves Tarzan, just as if he owned a thousand shares of telephone stock. Previous to the arrival of Tarzan and Jane, Boy has been put to work in a small circus by the ungentle Buck Rand (Mr. Bickford). Thwarted in legal attempts to secure Boy's custody, Tarzan decides "law no good" and sets out to get the child himself. He swims most of the way to New Jersey and, with the aid of his old pals, the circus elephants, rescues Boy.

"Tarzan's New York Adventure" is everybody's picture. Even if the junior members of the family find it a bit childish, their elders will relish every moment. Maureen O'Sullivan gives another of her impeccable performances as Jane and Johnny Weismuller is Tarzan once more. Richard Thorpe has directed his players to take the whole thing as a matter of course and with straight faces. "Tarzan's New York Adventure" is a treat.

Every now and then, M-G-M expands what might have been a "Crime Does Not Pay" short into a full-length picture. The results usually justify the expansion. Particularly so in the case of "Kid Glove Killer," the companion feature at the State and Orpheum. Along with its excitements, the film offers considerable informative material on new laboratory methods of crime detection.

This is one of those melodramas which is a "whodunit" only for the sleuths on the screen. The spectator knows the identity of the criminal from the outset. "Kid Glove Killer" is excellently acted by Van Heflin as the sharp-tongued laboratory man, by Marsha Hunt as his bright and pretty assistant, by Lee Bowman as a racket-smashing special prosecutor, and by Samuel S. Hinds, Cliff Clark, Eddie Quillan, John Litel, Catherine Lewis, and Nella Walker.

Greer Garson and Henry Wilcoxon

As Mrs. Miniver and the Vicar in "Mrs. Miniver," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday, July 30.

Newton Officer Gets Honor Medal

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Award of Distinguished Service Medals to Col. Francis G. Brink, Marathon, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. Warren J. Clear, Newton, Mass., for services in the Southwest Pacific war theater has been announced by the War Department.

Colonel Brink, who was military observer and liaison officer with the British at Singapore, then at United Nations headquarters in Java, and finally on the British and Chinese fronts in Burma, was cited "for exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility."

Colonel Clear, sent to the Southwest Pacific on an intelligence mission in July, 1941, was in the Philippines during the siege of Bataan and Corregidor. The citation awarding him the medal said that "by his resourcefulness, exceptional ability and untiring zeal, he rendered services of conspicuous worth to the Government."

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
6:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Spain's Institute for Industry To Promote National Trades

Foreign Trade Flashes

In order to promote development of national industries, the Government of Spain, in a recent decree, established an organization called the "National Institute for Industry," according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager for the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

The Institute is to receive an initial appropriation of 50,000,000 pesetas, plus annual subsidies to be determined from time to time. All participation of the Government in private industrial enterprises is to be transferred to the Institute; likewise the Government plans to transfer to it, state-owned factories and industrial equipment. The Institute is to operate in the same manner as private incorporated companies, but always under control of the Government.

Offsetting of Vibration

A motor-driven vessel whose vibration has been reduced to a minimum has recently been delivered to Sweden's Cartographical Office by a Swedish shipyard.

Because of the chart-drawing which takes place on board the deep-sea surveying vessels of this Government agency, the use of diesel machinery for propulsion has, up to now, been impossible.

As a result of exhaustive tests it was found that by fitting a propeller with hydraulically operated adjustable blades, enabling the pitch and the revolutions of the propeller to be regulated according to requirements, the running of the vessel was made virtually free from vibration, he said.

Esmond, R. I., Mills Strikers Confer

ESMOND, R. I., July 23 (AP)—A shop committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization went into conference today with the management of the Esmond Mills, Inc., to discuss reopening the plant, closed yesterday by a walkout of employees in key departments.

About 500 strikers are demanding an increase of 10 cents an hour for the companies 1,400 employees and a week's vacation with pay each year. The management ganted a 5 per cent increase to four departments last week. The walkout was not sanctioned by the Union. The management insists that work must be resumed before negotiations over wages can proceed.

U. S. Subs Declared Best In the World

GROTON, Conn., July 23 (AP)—American submarines are fighting a "strictly offensive war," Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, who was commander of submarines with the Pacific fleet at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, said yesterday. He spoke at exercises opening the "Victory Yard" addition to the Electric Boat Company, which builds submarines.

"American submarines are the best in the world, and no other nation can compare with them at all," declared Admiral Withers, now Commandant at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Lawrence Y. Spear, Electric Boat President, told the gathering that the new yard would double the company's production which he said already had been quadrupled since the war began.

The keel of the submarine Dace, first to be built in the new yard, was laid during the ceremony.

During the ceremony, a roll of drums was sounded for three Electric Boat Company-built submarines, whose commanders have been awarded the Navy Cross and taps was sounded for three others, the Sealion which was destroyed by its crew to prevent capture, and the Shark and Perch which have been reported missing and are feared lost.

'Cooling-Off Plan Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23—Criticizing Undersecretary Sumner Welles' plan for a "cooling-off" period after the war, Prof. Leland M. Goodrich of the Political Science department of Brown University, stated that "if a co-operative system of nations is desired, we must strike while the iron is hot."

He pointed out that while Mr. Welles' plan would allow "passions to cool," it would also permit the peoples' enthusiasm and idealism for a co-operative world to wane. They would no doubt revert to their former narrow views, as the United States did in its "Back to Normalcy" movement after the last war.

"With the memory of war fresh in their minds, people will do almost anything to insure a durable peace. But if this memory is allowed to grow dim, personal sacrifices needed to insure peace will not be made." Successful co-operation demands certain sacrifices on the part of individuals.

As to the roles in the co-operative setup to be played by the conquered nations, Professor Goodrich would not commit himself. "Germany should have an equal part in the system, but only after some years following the close of the war."

Boston Food Up; 1.4 P. C. Increase

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The cost of food for moderate-income city families increased an average of 1.3 per cent between mid-May and mid-June, despite price controls on many foods, with only five of 51 cities reporting declines, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

Among cities reporting increases on all foods (percentages) were: Boston, 1.4; Bridgeport, Conn., 2.2; Fall River, Mass., 1.5; Manchester, N. H., 1.0; New Haven, Conn., 1.4; Portland, Maine, 1.6, Providence, R. I., .6; Buffalo, N. Y., 1.7; New York, 2.0; Rochester, N. Y., 3.2.

Atlanta, Ga., 1.2; Baltimore, Md., 1.0; Jacksonville, Fla., 1.5; Norfolk, Va., 1.9 (includes Portsmouth and Newport News); Richmond, Va., 1.7; Washington, D. C., 2.1; Winston-Salem, N. C., .7; Birmingham, Ala., .3; Jackson, Miss., 1.8; Knoxville, Tenn., 2.6; Memphis, Tenn., .5; Mobile, Ala., 1.3, and Little Rock, Ark., .1.

'At Jacob's Pillow

A century of Ballroom Dancing is the feature of this, the third week, of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, at Jacob's Pillow Theater, Lee, Mass., is performances scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5, and Saturday evening at 9, when a wide variety of ballroom dances of the past century, including the Polonaise, Polka, Galop, Schottische, Two-step, Mazurka and Varsouvienne, will be presented.

The famous exhibition ballroom team, (Ruth) Harrison and (Alex) Fisher, will perform dances of the period of Irene and Vernon Castle and also contemporary exhibition ballroom numbers; Steffi Nossen, co-director of the Jacob's Pillow University of the Dance, and Ted Shawn, managing director, will do a Viennese waltz; and the Jacob's Pillow Dancers will participate in ensemble numbers.

As Irene Castle, who was to have appeared on the program, is indisposed, Miss Harrison will take her place in the "Castle Walk" with Mr. Fisher.

Harrison and Fisher, headliners for the past several years in the leading ballrooms of Europe and America, have danced in both the concert and opera fields as well as in motion pictures.

Cuba Holds Spanish Count

HAVANA, July 22 (AP)—Carlos Arcos, Count de Bailen, former Spanish Minister to Panama who left that Central American Republic after being declared persona non grata last Nov. 10, was arrested by Havana police and held today for investigation on undisclosed charges.

Pastor's Counsel To Consult Papers

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith ruled today that counsel for the Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia, charged with conspiring to furnish American military secrets to Germany and Japan, might consult his private papers which Federal Bureau of Investigation agents seized at his home.

The papers, Judge Smith ruled, will be brought to Hartford from Philadelphia before the Lutheran pastor goes on trial next Tuesday.

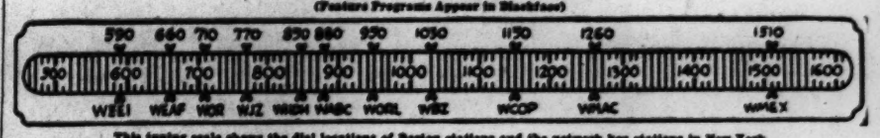
The Rev. Molzahn, at liberty in bond of $25,000, is the only one of the five men arrested for alleged participation in the conspiracy to maintain innocence. The others, including Gerhard Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund have pleaded guilty and will be sentenced following Mr. Molzahn's trial.

Rubin Indicted for Letters

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (AP)—Samuel Rubin was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on charges of sending extortion letters to Bing Crosby and Harold Lloyd, film actors, threatening harm to their children if each did not pay him $1,000. Mr. Rubin, a transient, known also as George H. Baker, was held in jail in lieu of $5,000 bail.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
2:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Marching Along	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports: New	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Man of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	York Yankees at Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Min. from Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"	land baseball game	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Recorde' Drive	News Service	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Telegraphic Reports: New	Dance Matinee
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	York Yankees at Cleve-	Dance Matinee
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	land baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	New York Yankees at	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries"	Cleveland baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:15	News; "All in Fun"	Adventure of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Eugene F. Fitterley	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	March to Victory
7:15	Olsen Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Diue"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Dramatization	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Johnny Richards' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Musical Mailbag	Earl Godwin, News	Stanley Stafford; Fanny	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Danny Kaye, songs
8:15	Musical Mailbag	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; guests; orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music
8:30	'Death Valley Days'	Organ Recital by Fred-	The Signal Corps Learns	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	"Songs of the Rangs"
8:45	'Death Valley'; News	erick H. Johnson	The Signal Corps Learns	quiz show	Quartet
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	American Bomber Crew	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	from Australia, Int.	Jerry Lester; M. Martin	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	Cordell Hull: Talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk
9:45	Cordell Hull: Talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull, Talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk
10:00	Cordell Hull: Talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk	Cordell Hull: talk
10:15	"Front Line": de-	Good Old Days: variety	Rudy Vallee Show	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	fense program	Morgan Beatty, news	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Harry James's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	U. S. Treasury Show:	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service	comedy; songs	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden; Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Okies"
9:00	Priscilla Portescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	"Penny Money Man"	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Symphonettes	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	'Thus We Live'	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	Recorded BBC News	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Brush Creek Way	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Organ Recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band	Treasury Star Parade	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Talk: 'Tin Salvage'
11:15	News; "All in Fun"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife" sk	"Against the Storm"	Yankee House Party: va-	Christian Science Program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	riety; orchestra	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Organ Recital	Orchid; Circle C Ranch
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	"Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Summer Serenade"	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	"Summer Serenade"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dance Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Sports; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	Marching Along	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young' sk.	Fishermen's Program	Betty Crocker	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Dave Driscoll; sk.	News; "Men of Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee; records
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Dance Matinee; records
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee; records
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Dance Matinee; records
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:15	Ben Bernie: music	"The Sea-Hound"; sk	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Date With a Dise	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Man and Machine';	"The Lone Ranger";	Heigho the Chil; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	quiz show; music	drama	Frazier Hunt, News	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Lewisohn Stadium	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Sting Up the News"	Bing Crosby, songs
8:15	Concerts: Bernard	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	Graham; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Defense; Music
8:30	Hermann, con'duc'r	"Listen America"; drama	"Information Please";	"Songs Marching Men"	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Concert; News	"Listen America"; drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chorus; Orchestra	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ka	Academy Award; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra	Academy Award; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Ross; Connee Boa-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	'Men, Machines, Victory'	"Your War"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	Shriner; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad	"Your War"; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
11:30	ward's Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's News	Music You Want	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Shep Field's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Berkshire Music To Aid Bond Drive

On Sunday, August 2, at 3 p. m. at the Berkshire Music Center of Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will dedicate a concert to the United States Treasury Department's War Bond campaign. It is expected that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will address the audience at the concert shed on the grounds of Tanglewood.

Dr. Koussevitzky has selected as his program for that day two notable Sousa marches, Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, which will be played by Ruth Posselt, and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

The Berkshire Music Center is contributing to the War Bond drive 50 per cent of the proceeds of the concert, and the Women's Division of the War Savings Committee for Berkshire County, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Donald F. McPherson, is working up a vast program of bond and stamp-selling promotions which will combine to offer an outstanding program for the Treasury.

Cordell Hull To Speak Tonight On War Situation

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, speaks tonight on "The Seriousness of the War," CBS-WEEI, NBC-WHDH, MBS-WNAC, WMEX, 9:30 p. m.

"The Signal Corps Learns" is the first of two weekly dramatizations of the part the United States Army Signal Corps plays in keeping war communications open, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

"Will War Marriages Work?" is the subject of "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Lewis Browne, author, David Seabury, psychologist, and two women students from the University of Southern California, BLUE 8:30 p. m.

Schubert's Symphony No. 2 in B flat will be played by Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Listeners to News Dramatization will visit the Army Ordnance Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., to hear about the work being done by members of a women's civilian army preceded the WAAC, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Frederick Johnson, organist, will play the following program from the Church of the Advent in Boston: Bach's Prelude in B Minor and Chorale Improvisation; Pachelbel's Toccata, Bingham's "Intercession," and Guilmant's "Grand Choeur," WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.33mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m. — "Hello, Children." GSC, 9.54meg., 31.4m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period. RKI, 9.12meg., 32.6m.
London—7:30 p. m. — War Review. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.82meg., 25.4m.
Moscow—7:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 6.11meg., 24.5m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — "Internbass." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.82meg., 25.4m.
Sydney—8:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ4, 11.87meg., 25.3m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.32meg., 19.7m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks; J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.82meg., 25.4m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Knox Gains Stay In Building Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—The projected strike of 22,000 American Federation of Labor building workers, threatening construction operations on $100,000,000 of naval construction here, has been postponed by the Building and Construction Trades Council for 24 hours to give the Government time to adjust the dispute, it was learned today.

The postponement was agreed to at the suggestion of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and extends until late today the armistice period. In the meantime, union and Navy officials are continuing conferences aimed at settling the dispute without a walkout.

The strike was threatened in protest against the employment of WPA employees at Fort Schuyler, where 13 buildings are being erected by the WPA for use as a naval reserve officers training school.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

WEIR Boston (66.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin Lemar, Organ.
7:00 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WAIR, Boston (44.2mc), and WIRR, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Marching Along.
3:15 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports, Pittsburgh at New York Baseball Game.
6:15 p. m.—"Peasant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Dise."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Johnny Richard's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Cordell Hull: "Seriousness of the War."
10:15 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—U. S. Treasury Dept. Show!

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, July 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WBUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.33mc, 11.73mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. $:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Margaret Sharp, featuring Luella Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Criminal at Large," melodrama by Edgar Wallace.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Little Women." Stage version of the Louisa May Alcott novel, with Sylvia Sydney. 8:30.

Esplanade Concerts

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road 8 p. m.
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
Entrance of the Guests, from "Tannhäuser" — Wagner
Symphony No. 8, in B minor ("The Unfinished") — Schubert
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" — Rossini
Briar Rose Waltz, from the Ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty" — Tchaikovsky
Prelude to Act 3, "The Mastersingers" — Wagner
Victor Herbert Favorites — Arranged by Sanford
March, "Semper Fidelis" — Sousa

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions serve by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Connecticut
New London—Thursday, Aug. 6, 8:45 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:35, 5, 8:10. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:50, 9:40.

Fenway—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:05, 4, 7:10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Keep 'Em Laughing," Bob Hope, Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Going Spanish." 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "In the Bank," Charlie Chaplin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10:00. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:00.

Kenmore—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Broadway Limited." 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10, 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Modern—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:00. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 7:25, 10:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6, 9.

Paramount—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Tanks a Million," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Men of West Point," "Unusual Occupations," "Commander James Tunney," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10:00. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:00.

Kenmore—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Broadway Limited." 1:10, 4:35,

Earnings in Massachusetts Generally Have Advanced More Than 15 Per Cent

Doctors Shun Medical Care Run by State

The first state-wide plan of voluntary health insurance in New England just completed here was pronounced today by its sponsors a system far preferable to health insurance on a compulsory basis.

The voluntary system was set up by the Massachusetts Medical Society largely to offset the possibility of legislation for health insurance by the Government. After several years' work, final details of the plan were finished last night.

"The progress of medicine in the United States far outstrips progress in the countries that have compulsory health insurance," R. F. Cahalane, who will direct the system, declared today.

Mr. Cahalane is also Executive Director of Blue Cross, a voluntary hospital plan which has 400,000 subscribers in Massachusetts. The system of the Medical Society will be called Blue Shield, and operated from the Blue Cross headquarters in Boston.

"I am very strongly of the belief that the public will get better medical care if our American system of free enterprise is maintained in medicine," continued Mr. Cahalane.

"The doctor paid on a state salary is not stimulated to be a better doctor.

"I don't believe you can run a hospital from a desk in Washington, and neither do I think you can control the quality of medicine through a bureaucratic setup. Standards of medical practice in the United States today are higher and patients receive better care than they would if the Government stepped in and politics and all the other drawbacks involved were to follow.

"The outstanding feature of Blue Shield will be its offering of care to the lower-paid workers on a low prepayment basis. Blue Shield was established for this purpose.

"What is now being undertaken is only a first step in a broad program. The initial coverage will be limited. Eventually full medical care will be offered. The State Commissioner of Insurance will be asked to approve the rates, etc., doctors will be enrolled, and service will begin after Labor Day."

Over 254,000 Man-Days Lost Month of June

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Man-days lost from war production by work stoppages were 9-100 of 1 per cent of total man-days worked in June, compared with 6-100 of 1 per cent in May, William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, said in a statement today.

Man-days lost in June totaled 254,653. This compared with 137,300 man-days lost in May.

In June, man-days worked totaled 275,000,000 compared with 242,000,000 in the previous month. In June, there were 192 stoppages involving 84,775 men, compared with 144 strikes involving 47,800 men in May.

The statistics were gathered by an Inter-departmental Committee, consisting of representatives of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the War Production Board, the Maritime Commission, and the War Labor Board.

The stoppages of work included all attributed to labor disputes whether strikes or lockouts.

Michigan Primaries Find Few Contests

LANSING, Mich., July 22 (AP)—United States Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, Democratic Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner and his running mate, Lieut. Gov. Frank Murphy, were without opposition from within their own party today as the lists closed for Michigan's September primary.

Mr. Van Wagoner's rival for the Governorship, Republican Secretary of State Harry F. Kelly, and six Republican Congressmen likewise were headed for uncontested nominations.

It has been 33 years since a Michigan Republican's first bid for the gubernatorial nomination was uncontested, and 26 years since Michigan Democrats were without contests for the nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and United States Senator.

4-H Fairs Canceled

All 4-H Club county fairs in Connecticut have been canceled to conserve transportation facilities, it has been announced. The boys and girls will be urged to show their vegetables and chickens at town or school district fairs to be held after school starts in the fall.

Earnings in Massachusetts

	Jan., '41	May, '42	Percentage of Increase
All industries	25.07	34.78	+38.7
Bakery products	24.22	27.38	+13.0
Beverages-liquors	28.51	36.87	+29.3
Bookbinding	25.69	29.10	+13.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	20.93	24.35	+16.3
Boots and shoes	19.33	25.85	+33.4
Boxes, paper	21.75	26.28	+20.8
Chemicals, etc.	28.51	34.50	+21.0
Clothing, men's	19.16	24.74	+29.1
Clothing, women's	17.34	20.91	+20.6
Confectionery	17.68	21.18	+19.8
Cotton goods	17.79	24.95	+40.2
Cotton small wares	18.17	25.35	+39.5
Cutlery-edge tools	26.84	34.24	+27.6
Dyeing-finishing	23.36	31.68	+35.6
Electrical machinery:			
Excluding radio	Figures withheld by Government order		
Radio apparatus	Figures withheld by Government order		
Foundry and machine-shop products:			
Foundry products	31.68	41.09	+29.7
Machine shops	33.31	37.30	+42.0
Furniture	22.50	30.12	+33.9
Heating apparatus	28.92	40.70	+40.7
Hosiery-knit goods:			
Hosiery	18.07	23.91	+32.3
Knit goods	19.65	23.84	+21.3
Iron, steel, etc.	26.13	43.12	+65.0
Jewelry	23.27	31.67	+36.1
Leather tanning	27.10	36.32	+34.0
Machine and small working tools	Figures withheld by Government order		
Meat packing	29.55	35.30	+19.5
Metal alloys, stampings, etc.	30.40	37.46	+23.2
Paper and wood pulp	25.03	30.66	+22.5
Paper goods	23.95	28.06	+17.2
Printing-publishing:			
Book and job	27.95	31.55	+12.9
Newspaper	39.25	41.72	+ 6.3
Rubber products	25.04	30.85	+23.2
Silk-rayon goods	18.17	25.20	+38.7
Textile machinery parts	30.98	39.41	+27.2
Woolen-worsted goods	22.50	29.62	+31.6

Colt's Arms Factory to Hold Religious Services Sundays

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23—There will be one day off in seven, now, for employees of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, and men who are at their benches on Sunday will have a chance to attend religious services in the plant.

The Six-day-week arrangement was announced this week after complaints had gone to President Roosevelt that some of the men in the muntions factory had worked for seven months without a day off. State Labor Commissioner C. J. Danaher conferred with Colt's officials and said the change to a six-day week for everybody would go into effect at once.

Sixty-three other factories, the Commissioner announced, complied also with his ultimatum that the State law requiring a free day each week would be enforced. Plants will continue to operate seven days a week, but the shifts will be arranged to permit time off for every worker.

It was the emergency following Pearl Harbor that started the seven-day week, with extra pay for the extra day. At Colt's, according to Dwight G. Phelps, Vice-President, everybody in the plant, including the office help, worked seven days a week at first. After three months, schedules in the office were rearranged, but the seven-day program continued in the shop.

Commissioner Danaher said he "well realized" the job confronting the Colt's organization, which is "being asked to produce more and more implements of war, faster, each day," but he said that experience has shown that continuous work has a damaging effect on the efficiency of the worker.

Church leaders and the factory management co-operated on the plan to hold religious services at the factory. Roman Catholic masses and Protestant services will be held in rooms at the factory.

Peak Employment

The Connecticut Manufacturers' Association estimates that 130,000 more war workers will be added to Connecticut employment rolls before peak production is reached. Of these, 60,000 will be women.

Same Candidates

It looks like the same cast of characters for the gubernatorial campaign in the fall. This week brought the start of an unmistakable election campaign by Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport Mayor and perennial Socialist candidate for Governor. Mr. McLevy, with Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, and Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, were the candidates in 1940. Governor Hurley is conceded the Democratic nomination. Former Governor Baldwin is, at this point, unopposed as the Republican candidate.

Mayor McLevy picked up for his campaign ammunition a scandal at the Fairfield County jail, where the illegal release of a prisoner has brought arrests. Such "irregularities," said the Mayor, are to be expected when one party holds office for so long. The jail is the responsibility of a Republican county sheriff.

Summer Theater Moves

One of Connecticut's summer theaters, hit by the gasoline and tire shortage, has moved to town. The Canton Show Shop left its renovated, red-painted barn and is giving plays in a tent just off Main Street in West Hartford Center.

State Police Get Tires

Hartford Rationing Board granted certificates for the purchase of 204 tires this week. The State Police got 104 of them!

World War Naval Officers Sought

The Navy announced today plans to appoint to suitable commissioned rank a limited number of former World War Naval officers for service outside the United States.

Applicants must have had good records and be physically qualified for appointment. Preference will be shown former officers between the ages of 40 and 50, but if physically fit, will be considered up to the age of 55.

Applicants should apply at once to the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, not later than August 5.

Bay State Industrial Wages Show Well Under NWLB Gauge

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Earnings of workers in most of the industry of Massachusetts have already advanced more than the 15 per cent specified by the National War Labor Board as offsetting the rise in the cost of living.

Inquiry today at the Division of Labor Statistics at the State House showed that earnings had not gone up as much as 15 per cent in only four industries.

Thirty-three others, plus the miscellaneous group, climbed above the 15 per cent mark.

The average increase in earnings per worker in all industry totaled 38.7 per cent.

The 15 per cent figure was set by the NWLB last week in announcing a national wage stabilization policy. The occasion came in the Board's decision in the "Little Steel" case, when in awarding an increase of 44 cents a day instead of the $1 asked by the union, the Board was guided by its 15 per cent standard.

Anti-Inflation Move

The new wage policy was designed as a factor in heading off inflation.

The Board took the period of Jan. 1, 1941, to May, 1942. During this time it found that the cost of living had increased by about 15 per cent.

The Board then ruled:

"If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken.

"If any group of workers averaged a 15 per cent wage increase or more, their established peacetime standards have been preserved."

"Those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards re-established as a stabilization factor."

There is one difference between the 15 per cent of the Board and the Massachusetts statistics. The latter cover earnings only, which include overtime. The Board spoke of a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates.

New England View

As it is income that actually compares with the cost of living, earnings rather than hourly pay are regarded by observers here as the more accurate type of measurement.

The biggest increase in earnings recorded and available to the public in Massachusetts between January of 1941 and May of 1942 was gained in iron, steel, etc. This group of workers obtained a jump in income of 65 per cent. Their weekly earnings mounted from $26.13 at the opening of 1941 to $43.12 last May, an advance of $16.99.

Workers in machine shops realized a 42 per cent rise, in heating apparatus 40.7 per cent, and in cotton goods 40.2 per cent. In nine other industries the advance ran into the thirties.

Nothing was obtainable on three of the best paying industries—shipbuilding, electrical machinery, and machine and small working tools. The Department of Labor and Industries never itemizes shipbuilding, because there is only one big shipyard in the State and to quote figures would disclose a single concern, which is against the law. Lately the Federal Government has banned wage reports on electrical machinery, etc.

Newspapers 6.3 P. C.

The industries which fell below 15 per cent were newspaper printing and publishing with 6.3 per cent, book and job printing 12.9 per cent, bakery products 13 per cent, and bookbinding 13.3 per cent.

In January of 1941 the newspaper printing workers stood at the top in the earnings of all industries reported by the State, a position they have consistently held for years. In May of this year they dropped to third in the list.

The only recorded industries paying $40 or more in May were machine shops, where the average reached $47.30 a week; iron, steel, etc., which showed $43.12; newspapers $41.72, foundry products $41.09, and heating apparatus $40.70.

At the beginning of 1941 nine industries averaged less than $20 a week in earnings of their workers. Last May none paid less than $20.

The lowest this spring were women's clothing, where weekly earnings averaged $20.91, confectionery $21.18, hosiery $23.91, knit goods $23.84 and boot and shoe cut stock and findings $24.35.

Bakers Get Raise

Wage raises for bakery workers in Brockton were announced here today by Robert E. Hart, international representative of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

By agreement with the bakeries in Brockton, male employees will get a wage advance of $3.30 a week and female workers $2.20. This will bring the ordinary baker's wage to $39.30, dough mixers to $41.30, and foremen to $45.30. Women will get a new minimum of $20.20.

Hours were reduced from 44 to 42, and an extra week's vacation added, so that the total is now two. Five per cent more was given for night work for auxiliary workers. The bakers have already had an extra 10 per cent for night work for several years.

Would Rebuild Whole Neighborhoods of City

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A postwar reconstruction program having nothing to do with enemy bombings but intended to re-establish Boston as a place where industry and new homeowners would like to settle was announced today by the Boston Planning Board.

The program calls for rehabilitation of whole neighborhoods from some of the worst slums of the nation into modernized, revenue-producing units of the municipality, and it embraces possible solutions to the perplexing economic problem of $6,000,000 of tax deliquent properties that have fallen into the hands of the City through the last six years.

In its broadest scope, rehabilitation as envisaged by the Planning Board would undertake to undo the haphazard municipal growth of the last 200 years and build from a master plan for the future, "rather than try to build upon the ashes of the past." It anticipates the complete renovation of great slum areas "as a whole" instead of "pecking away furtively at isolated problems hinging upon urban decay."

No one knows better than Frank A. Malley, Secretary of the Planning Board, just what the City is up against in its efforts to unravel the mistakes of the past 200 years. For his department is charged with the responsibility not only of steering the City clear of past rubbish, but of remaking old Boston into a place where modern families will like to build their new homes.

Entire Neighborhoods at Time

All this will entail a planned approach to problems of urban decay that have been gradually knocking the props out from under the City's financial structure.

"We can't just peck away at this problem of urban decay and decentralization," said Mr. Malley. "Hence we are drafting a master plan of rehabilitation for entire neighborhoods at one time. We were not prepared for war when it came but we can be prepared for winning the peace."

Serious in itself, Mr. Malley continued, is the economic problem of tax delinquencies which makes the City one of its own biggest landlords. Yet this problem is a hangover of a former sloppy system of tax collecting, the planning expert said, which has permitted hundreds of places to go tax free for so long that tax collectors lost track of them.

Today there are $6,000,000 of foreclosed properties upon which the city is not collecting much-needed tax revenues. A small part of these 3,000 pieces of property is bringing in rents and part of the properties is being sold each year. But the great bulk is unimproved land or slum houses which no one wants, not even the City. But the City is left "holding the bag."

Mr. Shattuck's Step

Furthermore, the properties are too small to convert into recreational areas. They are in slum districts where they would not serve as automobile parking spaces.

"So you see," Mr. Malley pointed out, "we cannot isolate this foreclosed property problem. It must be fitted into some grand-scale program of rehabilitation that will take in districts surrounding these foreclosed properties. This program would give us a real beginning toward building a new Boston upon a progressive plan for the future, instead of trying to build on the ashes of the past."

The possibilities of such a plan were illustrated by Henry Shattuck, former City Councilor and recently announced candidate for the House of Representatives, when he purchased several parcels of land adjoining one of the foreclosed properties, combining them all to produce a reasonably spacious playground on Albion Street in the South End. Recreational pursuits for slum district youngsters would assume prominent place in the Planning Board's program.

What's the matter with Boston real estate? The answers are held to include problems not only of high taxes and assessments, but of transportation, schools, utilities, recreation and all civic services. Tax delinquency is not just an outgrowth of the depression. The business slump merely forced the problem of decaying properties into bold relief. The war emergency is accepted as a time to consider remedies.

'Watermelon That Was'

Barbara Lutled is an itinerant New Englander from Stoughton, Mass., and she knows where to go for her watermelon. She is shown here in the town square of Marietta, Ga., munching a luscious Tom Watson melon, ripe from the fields of a near-by plantation. Miss Lutled is one of four Greater Boston Youth Hostelers biking their way through the South. The extra bike belongs to a Hosteler who preferred Southern fried chicken to watermelon. I wish we had a choice.

High Minimum Wage Reported For Beauty Shops of Bay State

The minimum wage for women and minors is raised to the highest figure it has ever reached in Massachusetts in recommendations just made for the beauty culture occupation. Some 15,000 women are concerned.

A wage board advises $18 a week for all full-time, experienced workers in beauty culture, Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced today.

The proposed new wage would bring an advance of $1.50 a week to hairdressers and of $3.50 a week to operators and manicurists.

Under the minimum wage order now in effect, hairdressers are given a basic wage of $16.50. This is the highest minimum among the 25 women's occupations covered by Massachusetts wage orders. Operators and manicurists are getting $14.50 under the same order.

Massachusetts was the first state to introduce minimum wage protection for women. The law was passed just 30 years ago and went into effect in 1913. Since then 25 other States plus the Federal Government have adopted the minimum wage, and of these 14 give it to beauty culture workers.

Present beauty culture rates in Massachusetts were established on June 1 of 1940. The contemplated increases are based on the climb in the cost of living since then plus an anticipated rise in the future.

Something of a change in the minimum wage procedure in this State is scheduled by the wage board in its plan of dropping 48 hours as a full work week. Instead, the board recommends that anything beyond 32 hours be considered a full week.

This would mean that a girl could work from a little over 32 hours to the State maximum of 48 hours for the same amount of $18, which could be paid for a full week's work, whether the week ran long or short.

Part time experienced employees are given 56 cents an hour, a raise of six cents an hour over the present rate of 50 cents. Pay for part time was advanced with the particular view of encouraging full time employment.

The wage board was set up by the State authorities to review the present minimum wage and make recommendations. It consisted of three representatives each of the employers, the workers and the public. The board spent nearly three months on its task. There will be a public hearing on its findings. If the State Minimum Wage Commission then approves them, they will be ordered into use.

Coal or Coke Heating Half Bay State Homes

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 23

Half the homes in Massachusetts had mechanical refrigerators, 97.6 per cent had electric lights and about as many had radios, the Census Bureau found in its 1940 housing canvass.

Data released today showed that 50.7 per cent of the occupied dwelling units in the State was equipped with mechanical refrigerators.

Two-thirds (66.9 per cent) of the dwellings in use in urban areas had central heating equipment, compared with 54.7 per cent in rural nonfarm areas and 44.6 in the rural farm districts.

Coal or coke was used as the heating fuel for more than half the dwelling units. Most of the others burned fuel oil.

Crocker Seeks Action to Get On the Ballot

Courtenay Crocker, apparently barred by a technicality from seeking the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the Sept. 15 primaries, today prepared to seek court action to compel his acceptance as a candidate.

The technicality arose late yesterday when Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, refused to accept from Mr. Crocker a Boston Election Commission certificate that he is an enrolled Republican.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Crocker, an enrolled Republican for 40 years, found that he lost his enrollment in 1939 when he moved from Jamaica Plain to 314 Marlboro Street. His name was dropped from the voting list, apparently through a police listing error.

Upon this discovery, Mr. Crocker immediately enrolled as a Republican yesterday and obtained a certificate from the Election Commission.

This certificate or statement Mr. Crocker took to Mr. Cook, who refused to accept it as proof of his enrollment.

The Secretary of State asserted "Mr. Crocker was given a letter, not a certificate, by the Election Commissioners, and the letter did not establish him as an enrolled Republican. General Laws provide that the establishment of a party enrollment does not become effective for 30 days."

Therefore, according to Mr. Cook, Mr. Crocker's enrollment does not become effective until long after July 28, the deadline for filing certificates of enrollment.

If Mr. Crocker fails to qualify as an enrolled Republican, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts will be without opposition in the G. O. P. primary.

OPA Issues Order On Portland Rents

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has ordered that beginning Aug. 1, rents in the Portland, Maine, area are to be cut back to the levels of March 1, 1942.

Formal rent regulations will be issued for the area shortly, OPA said, and announcement will be made of a rent director. Two regulations will be issued, one for control of hotel and rooming house rentals, the other for dwellings, apartments and other accommodations.

SMART SPORTWEAR

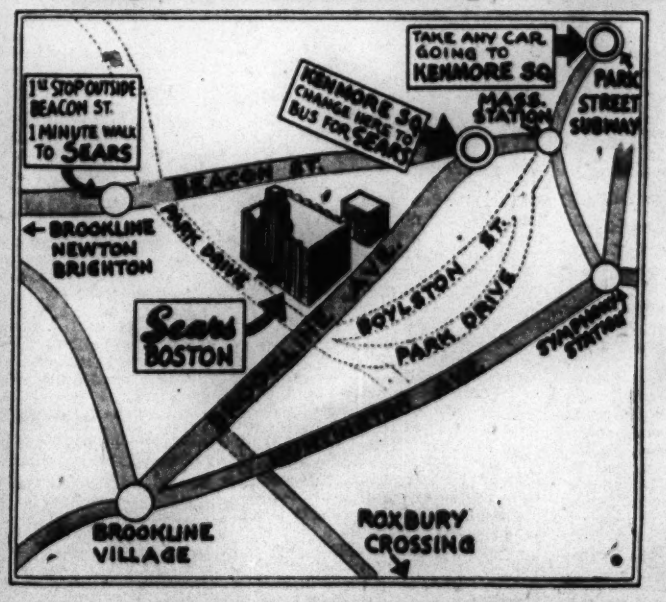
SLACKS • PLAY SUITS • SKIRTS • BLOUSES •

Slack Suits

HOSIERY • LINGERIE • GLOVES • JEWELRY •

burbank
shop for women
264 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON

Shop at SEARS by TROLLEY as well as by Automobile



TROLLEY SERVICE TO SEARS — BOSTON

Inbound Car—Reservoir-Beacon St., change at Kenmore	every 8 min.
Inbound Car—Lake St.-Commonwealth, chge. at Kenmore	every 8 min.
Inbound Car—Watertown and Oak Sq., chge. at Kenmore	every 3½ min.
Outbound—Above cars from Park St. Sub., chge. at Ken.	every 2 min.
Bus—From Kenmore Sq. to Sears	every 6 min.
Bus—From Chestnut Hill to Sears	every 12 min.
Bus—From Cypress St., Brookline, to Sears	every 12 min.
Bus—From Brookline Village to Sears	every 6 min.
Bus—From Mass. Sta. to Kilmarnock St. (1 min. to Sears)	every 10 min.

Save Money!

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BROOKLINE AVENUE AT PARK DRIVE BOSTON

British Drive in North Africa Decimates Axis Tank Power

Continued from Page 1

prisoners in addition to heavy casualties.

Available reports indicate little of how the broad strategic action is progressing. But as in previous flareups the apex of the onslaught was reportedly along El Ruweisat Ridge where both sides have concentrated their armor and heavy guns. It was here, on July 3, when Egypt's fate seemed to hang by a hair, that Marshal Rommel penetrated the hastily formed allied defenses only to be halted by the timely arrival of British artillery and tanks.

But today the tide of battle flows in the opposite direction. The British apparently enjoy a slight advance all along the front in the face of stiff resistance. Australians in the northern coastal salient again have recaptured the much disputed Tel el Eisa railway station.

Steady Attack Maintained

Meanwhile, by air and water the attack on Axis North African supply lines and debarkation ports has been maintained. While the British Mediterranean Fleet has participated in the bombarding of Matruh twice, a growing share of the responsibility for these operations has fallen on American long-range bombers, which under present conditions supplement and even replace surface naval units.

Whether it is because of the insecurity of communications or because Hitler is pouring everything into the Russian front, the fact remains that in the past three weeks during which he has been immobilized before El Alamein, Marshal Rommel has not received sufficient reinforcements to enable him to resume the advance or wrest the initiative from the Allies, who have been bringing up fresh men and material.

If after more than a week of successful local softening-up actions and systematic preparations the Eighth Army now has opened a concentrated offensive, it is because General Auchinleck feels that he has sufficient advantage to carry it off. For the first time in the present campaign Allied strategy has ceased to be an improvization in the face of enemy initiative and adheres to carefully thought out plans that force the enemy to improvize.

Belgian Primate Protests Sunday Work for Miners

BERN, Switzerland, July 23 (AP)—The Primate of Belgium was disclosed on July 22 to have written a strong letter of protest to German military authorities against their order to Belgian coal miners to work one Sunday and holiday in each month.

The letter dated May 8 and issued at the Primate Seat of Malines was addressed to Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German military commander of Belgium and Northern France.

The German order, the Primate said, not only struck at the liberty of work and worship but "was aggravated by the fact that the work done in the Belgian coal industry does not profit principally their compatriots."

"While Belgium is an excellent producer of coal," the letter continued, "we have seen during the long, hard winter numerous families and institutions deprived of any means of heating themselves which proves, as everyone knows, that our mines are obliged to work in the interest of foreigners. It is consequently even more odious to curtail their religious liberty to these ends.

"We think one of the deepest wounds which the German occupation will leave in the hearts of the Belgian people will be the memory of measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding our workers.

"If Germany desires, after the peace is made, to keep contact with our country, she should not make these contacts impossible in advance by measures which deeply wound the masses."

Flemish and Rexists In New Nazi Corps

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 23—A special corps of Rexists and Flemish Nazis is being formed to replace German soldiers who have been moved to the new coastal defense service in Belgium, the British Radio reported.

"German soldiers have been moved in order to assure the service necessitated by the new coastal defense in Belgium," the radiocast said. "To replace these men, who were formerly employed in fighting sabotage, a special corps of Rexists and Flemish Nazis is being formed in Belgium. They have been tempted with the promise of premiums and rapid promotions."

Noted French Band Accredited to Pétain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 23 (AP)—The 86-year-old French Republican Guard Band, considered one of the world's leading military bands, will be converted by decree into "the band of personal guard of the Chief of State," it was announced today.

The band has made several appearances in the United States, the last one at the New York World's Fair. It acquired world leadership in 1867, outclassing the Prussian and Austrial Imperial Bands.

German Troops Reach Outskirts of Rostov

Continued from Page 1

the Russians' Southern and Trans-Caucasian Commands.

The German High Command stated that German and Slovak troops had penetrated fortified bridgehead positions in front of Rostov and had reached the outskirts of the City in further attacks.

Rostov was menaced from three sides—at Novocherkassk, 20 miles northeast of the City; from the north by a large force, including Italians, striking from Voroshilovgrad; and from the west by Axis divisions which wintered at Taganrog, 40 miles away.

Similarly a three-directional threat developed against Stalingrad, 250 miles by air northeast of Rostov. The central and most advanced column was astride the Stalingrad - Likhaya Railway slightly more than 100 miles west of the City.

By the light of a bright half moon, Soviet heavy bombers and fighter-bombers pounded long columns of German reinforcements moving into the Don River area Wednesday night.

Scores of troop-laden trucks were smashed and others fled in confusion, Russian field reports said. Another column was said to have suffered simultaneous bombings at head and tail.

Don Offers Little Protection to City

The Don offered no protection for Rostov except from attack from the south, for most of the City lies on the lofty northern bank of the river 13 miles up from the Sea of Azov.

Along with the peril to Rostov and the drive upon Stalingrad, a dangerous threat faced by the Russians was a German effort to cross the Don at Tsimlyansk, 130 miles northeast of Rostov.

A drive of 30 miles across the river at that point would cut Stalingrad's last railway link with Rostov and the Caucasus. Sal, Zimovniki, or Kotelnikovo might be German objectives in this direction. All are on the railroad a few miles south of the Don.

Amid these grave developments, however, Russian counterattacks persisted against the Nazi left wing at Voronezh and about 9,000 Germans were reported killed in the fighting.

Some 6,000 invaders were listed as slain in a successful drive to recapture a large settlement south of that city.

A powerful German drive to recross the Upper Don west of Voronezh was repulsed and 15 tanks were destroyed, it was announced.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported that Russian soldiers, bracing after a long retreat had engaged the enemy at Novocherkassk, on a ravine-cut plateau 20 miles northeast of Rostov, and Tsimlyansk, on the north bank of the Don midway between Rostov and Stalingrad.

Russians Claim Gains Near Novocherkassk

"In the area of Novocherkassk our troops conducted defensive fighting," the communiqué announced. "Beating off the German attack, our troops are wearing down enemy forces and inflicting heavy losses. In the course of 24 hours in one sector alone, a Soviet detachment killed 470 German officers and men."

Other Germans, striking southeastward from Boguchar in a parallel drive, were disclosed earlier to be approaching the border of Stalingrad Province, part of which lies within the big bend of the Don.

These were still 130 miles or so from Stalingrad itself, steel and munitions city on the elbow of the Volga, but Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's offensive already had carried more than 250 miles eastward from his Kharkov front bases.

The Germans were deep within the North Caucasian area and menacing the trans-Caucasus, producers of wheat, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, livestock, and poultry that help feed Russia's millions and petroleum, manganese, lead, zinc and naphtha for the Soviet war machine.

One arm of a pincer movement upon Stalingrad might be aimed northeastward from Tsimlyansk. Forces also might be diverted southwestward to assist in the attack upon Rostov, where the Russians have had almost eight months to rebuild defenses.

By a Staff Artist

British Attack in Egypt

White arrows show three main points of British attack on German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis line in Egypt.

Attack in Egypt:

British Make Gains Through Axis Center

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's Army of the Nile, attacking simultaneously on all sectors of the El Alamein front for the first time, was reported today to have driven back the Axis center in violent fighting mounting steadily in intensity.

A communiqué from General Auchinleck's headquarters indicated that the British assault had pushed stoutly resisting enemy forces from some of their positions on El Ruweisat Ridge and that the gains had been consolidated.

To the north and south, the battle apparently still was raging inconclusively, with British Imperials striking at the Axis flanks in a seesaw melee.

Fighting in the coastal sector, the British communiqué disclosed, centered mainly around Tel el Eisa, the El Makh Khad Ridge three miles to the southeast, and Meteiriya, three miles further south.

Semiofficial advices from the front indicated the British had gained some ground both in this area and on the southern flank, although General Auchinleck's headquarters was not specific on this point.

In London, military experts said it was obvious the British chieftain had been reinforced heavily in armor and artillery and was moving forward in all sectors with the intention of forcing a decisive battle.

Heavy dust storms were reported to have limited the support which the Royal Air Force was able to give British ground forces in the early phases of the battle Wednesday morning, but later in the day bombers and fighters entered the fight on the central sector with telling effect.

Many direct bomb hits were scored on enemy tanks, armored cars, trucks, and gun positions, headquarters declared. Axis air activity apparently was on a comparatively small scale.

The RAF reported one Axis plane was shot down over the battle front and two more over Malta. Loss of seven British planes was acknowledged.

British Attack Launched in Center

The battle was joined first in the central sector, where British Imperials struck boldly at Axis troops holding the western end of strategic El Ruweisat Ridge.

The fighting spread out along the entire front when British troops on the northern and southern flanks joined in the assault.

It was the first time the British were on the attack on all sectors of the El Alamein Front simultaneously.

Before nightfall, Australian veterans in the coastal sector were reported to have occupied all of Tel el Eisa ridge—Hill of Jesus—portions of which have changed hands repeatedly in recent fighting.

Axis forces also gave ground on the central and southern sectors, advices said.

Both sides employed tanks in the fighting in the center, but there was no indication that the main armored strength of either side was yet engaged.

Japanese Landing:

Base Established On Papuan Coast

The Japanese, in the first aggressive thrust toward Australia since their Coral Sea defeat, have gained a new foothold on the southeast New Guinea coast, 100 miles across from the vital American and Australian garrisoned Allied outpost of Port Moresby.

Under bombing from Allied planes, the enemy put ashore a force of between 1,500 and 2,500 troops Wednesday at Gona Mission, near Buna on the Papuan coast, and 150 miles southeast of Japanese-held Salomaua.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that this landing, in an area where there are no Allied forces, cost the Japanese heavily in casualties, a large transport and a landing barge sunk and a seaplane shot down. The Allies lost two fighters.

Allied airmen first spotted the small, southbound Japanese convoy picking its way along the island-dotted New Guinea coast just before dark Tuesday. They attacked immediately, scoring hits on the transport, which later sank, and resumed the assault when the invaders started going ashore early Wednesday.

Commenting on the landing, Prime Minister John Curtin in Canberra, Australia, said the Japanese had been working like beavers to carry out further incursions. The breathing space which followed the Battle of the Coral Sea was all the Allies could have expected, he added.

The landing may be the signal for an intense flareup in air activity on both sides, but the Allies will have one advantage in that fighting planes can accompany their bombers to Buna.

On raids on Lae and Salamaua, 165 and 190 miles, respectively, from Port Moresby, Allied fighters were unable to accompany bombers and have sufficient reserve left for fighting.

Japanese Zero fighters were able, however, to accompany their bombers from these bases to Port Moresby.

Difficult for Allies To Throw Them Out

Although it would be difficult for the Japanese to make an overland attack upon Port Moresby from Buna, it would be just as difficult for the Americans and Australians to throw them out of their new base by land attack.

This first invasion of the Papua Peninsula was considered a greater threat to Port Moresby in that it put the invader closer to the Allied base, but to get there overland he will find the going hard.

Facing the Japanese is the Owen Stanley Range, rising above 13,000 feet and the Peninsula has some of the world's most inaccessible territory.

There is no vehicular road between Port Moresby and Buna but only a few trails.

The forbidding nature of this part of Papua has been emphasized by stories of hardship told by American bomber and fighter pilots forced down there. They had to fight off jungle creatures and insects and live for weeks on coconuts and bananas.

Port Moresby is garrisoned by Americans, including fliers and recently arrived Negro ground forces, and some of Australia's hardest and toughest fighters who have spent months accustoming themselves to semi-civilized existence in preparation for the day they would meet the enemy hand to hand.

The Japanese twice abandoned thrusts toward the Allied base through the tortuous Markham Valley from Salamaua and Lae, their two main bases in New Guinea.

U. S. Fleet Active:

Task Force Aids British in Fight

Rear Admiral Robert C. Giffen, commander of a United States naval task force with the British Fleet, disclosed today the force had been in action against enemy aircraft.

Admiral Giffen described the operations as "just the usual thing."

Meanwhile civilians suffered 201 casualties in Malta in June, it was announced. Incessant Axis air attacks killed 54, seriously injured 97, and slightly wounded 50.

Norse Ship Sunk:

U-Boat Fires Upon Crew in Small Boat

The captain of a large Norwegian cargo ship sunk by enemy torpedoes in the Atlantic June 3 was machine-gunned for refusing to tell the Axis submarine commander the name of his vessel, the United States Navy disclosed.

Capt. Finn Ager Madsen of Tonaburg, Norway, was shot through the arm when he and three crew members were fired upon in a dinghy, but recovered and there were no fatalities when the ship went down off the northern coast of South America.

Kiukiang Bombed:

U. S. Pilots Attack Yangtze River Port

United States bombers set docks and warehouses afiame and scored three direct hits upon the railway station at the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang in addition to sinking two Japanese ships as previously reported, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

In all, 10 fires were kindled in the harbor area, a communiqué said in a recapitulation of the damage done by the fighter-escorted bombers last Monday at the river port southeast of Hankow.

The attack was carried out without the loss of an American plane.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the invaders were massing troops around Kaifeng and other points on the great plains of Honan Province on the northern flank of the Chinese battlefront, possibly for a westward drive against Chengchow, junction of the Lungchai, Peking, and Hankow railways.

He said Chengchow would be important as an advanced base if the Japanese planned to strike farther west along the Lungchai rail line to Loyang, or southward in an attempt to dislodge Chinese forces holding a stretch of the Peking-Hankow railway between Chengchow and Minkiang, 25 miles north of Sinyang, Japanese base in southern Honan.

The Japanese captured Chengchow once before, on Oct. 4, 1941, but they withdrew four days later.

Morgenthau Stresses Plea For Full $8,700,000,000 Tax

Continued from Page 1

before the Senate Finance Committee.

Highlights of the Morgenthau testimony follow:

The $8,700,000,000 figure is the "very least" and "minimum" that America should provide.

Far Below British Rate

For the 1943 fiscal year, Canada will raise 55 per cent of its expenses from taxes, the United Kingdom 53 per cent, the United States (including Federal, state and local governments) only 37 per cent under the House tax bill.

"Quite frankly," said Mr. Morgenthau, "I do not see why we should not do at least as well as Great Britain and Canada."

Regarding inflation, the Secretary said it could not be "too strongly emphasized" that price ceilings alone, without adequate taxation, will not prevent cost of living rises.

Defending the Treasury program "as a minimum program," Mr. Morgenthau said that he still believes the original proposals "sound."

"They are based upon the principle of ability to pay," he said, "and they avoid such devices as a general sales tax which would fall with the greatest impact upon those least able to bear the burden."

Secretary Morgenthau devoted a third of his prepared statement to a blistering attack on so-called loopholes and "special privileges" under existing tax laws, which he declared "are intolerable at a time like this."

Listing tax free interest from state and municipal securities first, he excoriated such exemptions, concluding:

"At a time when we are straining our energies to the utmost to defeat a powerful and ruthless foe, common decency requires that we abolish these special tax shelters, and do it now."

Hits Other Loopholes

Taking next in order tax privileges given oil well and mine owners, he said the loophole could not be justified, and that it cost the Treasury "$200,000,000."

Failure to require joint income tax returns "constitutes a violation of the fundamental principle upon which our tax system has been based," Secretary Morgenthau said. As to the eight so-called "community property states," he asked:

"In this national emergency, how can we complacently permit the citizens of these community property states a more favorable tax status than those of the rest of the country?"

"The country is in greater danger today than ever before in its history," said Secretary Morgenthau, declaring that at such a time special tax privileges undermine morale.

He recommended a 90 per cent excess profits tax on corporations, coupled with a 10 per cent credit, for return after the war.

He attacked the House tax on freight and express as "directly threatening the stability of prices."

Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

these may be included Kok Sagyz, a valuable rubber-bearing plant. Nikolaev shipyards were blown up by the Russians last year, but as time goes on the Germans will surmount the difficulties facing them.

The Russian earth was thoroughly scorched last year, but that was done by the large army in retreat. These areas will be gradually revived.

According to latest reports, the resistance offered to the German advance on Rostov in the past 10 days was due as much to the desperate realization of what is at stake as to reinforcements the Russians managed to bring to the scene.

There still are hopes of a second front in the West in the remaining weeks of summer, when it will be most wanted. This, however, is a subject seldom mentioned in polite conversation between foreigners and Russians.

Senators Given 6 P. C. Of Survey Cash Asked

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Four Senators who plan to survey military establishments in the West and in Alaska "all the way to Dutch Harbor" had their request for $50,000 to finance the investigation trimmed to $3,000 by the Senate Committee on Contingent expenses.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky first revealed the plan July 22. He said the trip would be made "very soon" if sufficient funds were approved and if the War Department could make transportation arrangements.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, said that if it later developed the military group needed more money to complete its survey, the request would be considered.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Canada

CAMPOBELLO, New Brunswick, July 23 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived here today by automobile for a brief visit at the Roosevelt summer home now occupied by the Leadership Training Institute, a group of undergraduate leaders from colleges and universities.

U. S. and Britain Chart Plans For Urgent Postwar Action

Continued from Page 1

lips, former United States Ambassador to Italy, who has just arrived to take up an important post as Director of the United States Office of Strategic Services in London, is also concerned partly with this aspect of postwar joint Anglo-American strategy.

One of Mr. Phillips' principal assistants, Whitney Shepardson, who was assistant to Col. Edward M. House during peace treaty negotiations in 1919, is understood to be specially charged with liaison of arrangements dealing with urgent relief problems on the conclusion of hostilities.

Statement by Stettinius

Furthermore, the London branch of the American Information Office now being established here by Archibald MacLeish, likewise has a finger in this postwar pie. Although chiefly for the purpose of giving the British full information about America and America's war effort, its stated organization which Mr. MacLeish is setting up in Britain will also have charge of what are called "American broadcasts from the European angle." This co-ordination of British-American radiocasts to Europe both during the war and in the immediate postwar period are among matters now being discussed.

In a statement sometime before leaving the United States Mr. Stettinius declared talks would start soon "with the view of establishing new foundations whereupon we may create a postwar system for satisfaction of human needs in our country, in the British Commonwealth and in all other countries which are willing to join in this great effort."

Along with other aspects of this task, and ahead of them in urgency, comes the question of immediate measures of relief and reconstruction in Europe. A report issued here today by the Royal Institute of International Affairs entitled "Relief and Reconstruction in Europe: The First Steps" provides a particularly timely basis of discussion for these conferences between Mr. Stettinius and others both in the British Government and in allied continental governments stationed here.

The report was drawn up after a long, careful study by group experts, but unofficial students of the problem. Although it is not put forward as constituting the British Government's policy, it may be described as an extension and elaboration of the general lines of policy outlined by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and other British leaders since the war started.

Based on 1941 Agreement

It is based particularly on the agreement reached at the inter-Allied conference at St. James's palace on Sept. 24, 1941, which stated (1) that it was their common aim to secure that supplies of food, raw-materials and articles of prime necessity should be made available for postwar needs of countries liberated from Nazi oppression; (2) that while each of the Allied governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for economic needs for its own people, their respective plans should be co-ordinated in a spirit of inter-Allied collaboration for successful achievement of the common aim."

The report goes on to point out that "to aim at 'social security abroad no less than at home' which Mr. Eden, in indorsing Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms, declared to be His Majesty's Government's foreign policy, is naturally inconsistent with any tendency such as is bound to be powerfully present after the war as before it, to regard Europe as lying outside the field of real British interest."

Although the report is deliberately confined to immediate and transitional methods as distinguished from long-term problems, it points out that distinction in practice will be far from sharp, and that in fact "the first steps we take after resuming our broken contacts with Europe will indeed largely determine our later course of action."

Summary of Conclusions

Following is a 10-point summary of the report's main conclusions:

1. Immediately that fighting stops there will be need of (a) interim measures of political security; (b) measures to ensure supply of food, protection from disease, transition from a war to a peace economy.

2. In large parts of Europe bracket to which this study is confined, Britain will necessarily be a principal agent of such measures, acting in concert with the United States, its Dominions, the Soviet Union and other European allies.

3. The main political problem will be the treatment of Germany. There may be at the center either no effective government or no government with which the United Nations could co-operate. Extensive military occupation in which British (and Dominion) troops may have to take a large share, will probably be necessary.

4. Supervising, co-ordinating and execution of measures of relief and supply authority will be required. So far as is possible machinery built up during the war should be used and in countries where the central government is inoperative it will be necessary to work through local authorities and whatever other bodies may be found useful.

5. Relief should be a civilian concern wherever possible, but in areas under military occupation the military authorities will have an important part to play even as regards relief.

6. The only hope of achieving an approach to equity in location of priorities for the most pressing needs will be to treat Europe as a whole insofar as this is possible. This will involve sacrifices and continuation of rationing. On this basis estimates should be drawn up and programs prepared for supplying Europe's immediate postwar needs.

7. To handle health problems, a central medical co-ordinating organization to be set up by relief and supply authority is proposed. Food supplies will be the most necessary means of counteracting disease, of which malnutrition will be the root cause.

8. Plans should be prepared for use of Europe's diminished transport resources, deficiencies in which might otherwise prove to be the most serious obstacle to speedy distribution of relief.

9. Extensive movements of population raise special problems. Organizations already exist with which to deal with some of these.

10. There will be no relation between postwar needs of European countries and their ability to pay. It should be recognized that supply must outweigh financial considerations.

A second report issued simultaneously studies in detail the question of medical relief in Europe. Among other points it is emphasized that the health problem of the continent in the immediate postwar period will be largely one of supplying, transporting and distributing food, especially milk, in famine areas.

From the viewpoint of joint Anglo-American policy, the main implications of these reports are that it is vitally necessary that the British and American Governments should reach complete agreement now to begin building up a reconstruction authority and to outline at once certain policy directives under which this authority should work.

It is pointed out here that the inter-Allied bureau set up at the St. James's Palace conference in September, 1941, provides a framework upon which a reconstruction authority can be built.

The main need is that the present Anglo-American talks which Messrs. Stettinius, Phillips and Shephardson have inaugurated should produce an immediate common action by the British and American Governments so as to get relief staffs set up and plans actually under way.

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Australia Moves to End Coal Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 23 — Prime Minister John Curtin made another attempt this week to remove the major blot on the otherwise excellent war record established by Australia's Labor Government.

Once more he announced that coal-mine stoppages must cease, once more he met in conference with representatives of the Mine Workers Federation in an effort to find a method of disciplining the minority group of malcontents among miners without involving the Government in a major industrial conflict.

Now, providing the Miners' Federation is strong enough to enforce it's will on all its members, Mr. Curtin seems to have found a way out of his problem. As a result of an all-day conference between a Government delegation led by himself and delegates from the Miners' Federation, Mr. Curtin has been promised that the Federation will take disciplinary action within its own ranks against persons "causing or participating in any stoppage of coal production not authorized by a previous decision of the district executive of the Miners' Federation."

In return for the Federation's promise to discipline malcontents and to step up production, Mr. Curtin announced he will issue a regulation declaring it to be unlawful for mine owners to make any change in the customs or methods of coal mining except by prior approval of the Commonwealth Coal Commissioner or the district reference board.

Both Face Penalties

Details of the punishment awaiting owners who break this regulation have not been disclosed, but Mr. Curtin's decision binds miners and owners equally—all matters in dispute regarding rates of pay and working conditions must be referred to the proper tribunal and failure to abide by its decision becomes a breach of national security regulations.

The public is wholeheartedly behind Mr. Curtin if he goes ahead and deals adequately with miners and mine owners alike if they fail to fulfill obligations imposed upon them. It has been a constant source of indignation to those throwing in all their resources for the benefit of Australia's war effort to read daily of irritating tactics adopted in the coal-mining industry by both owners and miners as a result of which mines have become idle at a time when it is essential that every possible ton of coal be mined. Indignation has increased when it was realized that not only were stoppages interfering with Australia's war effort but also hampering near-by Allied countries which look to Australia for supplies.

Too often has the press carried the statement: "Total output lost today by stoppage was 5,000 tons." Usually the trouble has been smoothed out in a day or two, but a multiplication of those minor stoppages have added up to an output loss no country at war can afford. Mr. Curtin has pointed this out on various occasions, but so far has been unable to bring himself to the stage where he was prepared to carry out effective punitive action.

Industrial Strife Feared

Those in close touch with him affirm that past hesitancy has not been due to any unwillingness to forget purely party interests, but to the fear that drastic action might bring on industrial strife which would do more damage to the Australian war effort than would the decrease in coal production pending the finding of a formula which would give the desired result without major trouble. Miners' leaders, while supporting the all-out war effort, have been insistent that the best way to secure this in the coal mines is disciplinary action within the Miners' Federation by the men's own executives. The present agreement indicates this has been conceded partially by Mr. Curtin.

By declaring illegal any stoppage caused by a group of miners against the decision of a Federation executive, Mr. Curtin has thrown on the executive and the executive has accepted the responsibility of bringing malcontents to heel by the threat of union discipline. Only after union discipline has failed to call off a strike, will the Government come into the picture.

But having at last entered the picture, what punitive measures will the Government be able to take without risking that major clash with the unions which so far it has been able to avoid?

It is stated that miners who strike in defiance of a decision of the Miner's Federation will be removed from the reserved occupation list and thus become available for enforced transfer from the mines to any other wartime manpower job. In this method of punishment is the foundation upon which the agreement was reached between the Government and the miners' leaders.

Earlier in the year, the Government's idea that miners striking unjustifiably should be transferred immediately to the Army caused angry rumblings from industrial unionism which, while ready to concede the Government's wartime right to override ordinary rules governing employer and employee, argued that to transfer strikers to the Army would be nothing more nor less than "militarism" riding roughshod over "industrial rights inherent to the proper functioning of democracy." However, one may regard that contention, there is little doubt that it will be much easier to gain backing from the unions for the punishment now planned than would have been the case had the Government stood by its original plan.

Federation to Act

Moreover, it is stated authoritatively that the Miners' Federation, until the new regulation is issued, either will suspend of expel from the union men causing "unjustified" strikes, thus automatically depriving them of reserved-occupation rights. So long as this is done, the Government may withhold presentation of the regulation.

The Government, however, cannot delay positive action much longer. The public is insistent that the time for finding an easy way has gone. It regards the decision reached at Mr. Curtin's conference with the miners leaders as the last chance to be given to the miners themselves to curb malcontents now causing stoppages. If that chance is not taken, the Government itself will be forced to carry out its promise to keep the mines going full time or confess that it is unfit to govern Australia in time of national peril.

Australian Tax Plan Held Constitutional

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, July 23

In one of the most important legal decisions in Australia's history, the High Court ruled today that the Federal Parliament acted within its powers in adopting a Dominion-wide uniform taxation plan.

The States of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia had attacked the plan as usurping their constitutional rights.

Their Queen Honors Them

Associated Press

Elizabeth Smiles on Veterans

These bearded old soldiers know what war is. They have been through it; not this war but other contests that the British Empire has found vital to keeping the Empire intact. It was a great day for them at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the occasion of Oak Apple Day when the King and Queen visited them for inspection.

'Slush' Storm Whets British

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—As Britain's new radio "slush censor," the composer of symphonies who penned "Music to the Tempest" is up to his neck in one.

Just two days after the announcement that Arthur Bliss, composer, had taken over the thankless job of deciding for the BBC which dance tunes are "sloppy" or "anemic or debilitated"—and therefore not to be broadcast, the heckling promises to reach near-fortissimo proportions from John o'Groat's to Land's End.

Those who would pump virility into radio programs gave their blessings to the American tune "Deep in the Heart of Texas," which British jitterbugs go for; "Whistler's Mother-in-Law," "The Fleet's In," and "The Girl Who Broke the Sergeant Major's Heart."

Among those considered "mushy" were "I Threw a Kiss Into the Ocean" and "All Clear."

The Evening News showed a bugler sounding reveille and a tough sergeant explaining to the colonel: "He was crooning through it, sir. It must be the effect of the (BBC) forces program."

The Times said soberly:

"The nation is in a Dorian mood; it has in its mind to hear something full-throated and vital—something, as Plato said, that 'will fittingly represent the tones and accents of brave men in warlike action or in any hard and dangerous task.'

"If there is ever a time for a languishing or Lydian mood, it is certainly not the present."

Commenting editorially, the Star suggested the new policy be extended to include an investigation into the sincerity of laughs from BBC studio audiences who hear "corny" jokes, and into "scores of old bores" who give forth on such subjects as "We shall win," and "All will be well in the end."

Eden Tells of Repatriation

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 23—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that British subjects in Hong Kong, Singapore, and other British territories occupied by the Japanese since December 7 are not included in repatriation of British from Japanese-occupied territory.

Mr. Eden said 1,800 British and United Nations nationals would be exchanged for a similar number of Japanese and Siamese nationals. The exchange "will be carried out at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, where the Portuguese Government will act as guarantors."

"The first party due at Lourenço Marques on Aug. 27 will consist of British and Allied officials in Japan, Manchuria, Indo-China, Siam, and the Philippines, with Allied officials in Hong Kong and 580 nonofficials from occupied China, Japan, Manchuria, Indo-China, and Siam," Mr. Eden said.

A second party will be composed of British and Allied officials in occupied China, with a further contingent of nonofficials.

Mr. Eden said that the Japanese Government has not agreed to include in this exchange British subjects in Hong Kong, Singapore and other British territories occupied by them since Dec. 7, 1941.

British nonofficials in the Philippines will be included in a later agreement between the United States and Japanese Governments.

Americans Arrive

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 23 (AP)—More than 1,100 American nationals who had been interned in Japan and Japanese-occupied China and Thailand waited eagerly last night to disembark from the liners Asama Maru and Conte Verde.

The two vessels from the Far East arrived yesterday with the Americans, who are to be exchanged for Japanese nationals now aboard the Swedish ship Gripsholm, which docked July 21.

Strict guards kept all persons on shore from immediate contact with those on board the two newly arrived liners.

Max Hill, chief of the former Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo, however, was able to shout down that the Americans had had a "fairly pleasant voyage" and that they had been "well treated aboard ship."

Immediately upon arrival, a representative of the Portuguese Foreign Office accompanied by Swiss and Spanish exchange supervisors and Red Cross officials went aboard the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde.

Both liners carried large painted Japanese flags on their sides and the word "diplomats" as security measures.

Meanwhile, some of the Japanese diplomats on the Gripsholm were allowed to land.

Red Cross Appoints Five To Headquarters Staff

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross Chairman, has announced five new appointments to the National Headquarters Staff.

They are: J. A. Hendrix, Maltoon, Ill., Director of Accounting; Edward G. Sabine, Chattanooga, Tenn., Director of Personnel Relations; J. Blaine Gwin, Indiana, Employment Director; Livingston L. Blair, former State High School Supervisor of Illinois, National Director of the American Junior Red Cross; Paul L. Hutchins, Charlestown, N. H., Associate Director of Accounting.

Severe Drop in Harvest Faces Germany and Conquered Areas

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Germany and Nazi-controlled Europe will harvest a crop 15 to 20 per cent below normal this year and it is possible a shortage of farmhands and rainy weather may make the deficit still greater, British-American agricultural experts said today.

In addition, these sources declared, Germany can count on only one-fifth of its normal cereal grain imports from fertile southeastern Europe, on which it has been banking heavily.

As a result, the Germans will face the most serious food situation this winter they have encountered since the start of the war, said these experts, who would not permit their names to be used.

This picture was presented:

For the first two years of the war Germany kept food rations at a comparatively high level by eating accumulated stocks. Because of this year's poor general harvest it will have to fall back upon its own production and on reserves reduced to a bare "working minimum." That little it imports will be offset by grain it must send to its allies, such as Finland.

A heavy frost last winter destroyed more than 6,000,000 acres of barley, wheat, rye and rape—one-third of Germany's farm acreage. The fields were replanted, but a late spring delayed the work. Because of the risk that the grain would not ripen, considerable of this acreage was replanted with potatoes.

The cold also affected fruit trees, which still had not recovered from the severe winter of two years ago.

Germany had hoped to force the occupied countries to increase farm acreage. Instead, these countries barely held their own because of shortages in labor, seeds and machinery, and hence will not be in a position to help Germany unless the Nazis confiscate their food supplies and let them starve, it was declared.

Denmark is hardest hit of all the occupied lands, having admitted officially the loss of 75 per cent of its winter wheat, while another 12½ per cent was damaged.

In Rumania the wheat yield is estimated at 30 per cent below normal and France will produce 500,000 tons less wheat this year than last.

The conquered portions of the Ukraine will be no help, for they have not even been able to support the occupying German Army this year, it was declared.

Italy, though outside the winter frost belt, faces a wheat harvest of about 8,900,000 tons—some 550,000 under normal—and barely will be able to keep its own head above water, the experts said.

They asserted that emergency measures which the Germans already are taking reflect the serious view the Nazi Government holds on the situation, aggravated by precarious distribution due to the overloaded transportation system.

Notice has been served that barley and potato flour must be mixed with wheat. New decrees provide that farmers must turn over their entire crop to the Government, with the promise that a percentage will be returned for household needs and fodder on a ration basis.

Heavy fines or prison sentences face those who hoard crops, and premiums are offered for deliveries within a certain period.

Lack of fodder already has forced Germany to reduce the number of its pigs 30 to 35 per cent and indications are reported that an emergency slaughtering of calves may be ordered. Cows are protected to keep up the milk supply.

Swedes Ready to Take Up Arms

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The precarious state of Sweden's neutrality is giving increasing concern to this hard-pressed nation. The war continues to take a toll of Swedish ships. Sweden has lost nearly 150 ships and about 1,150 officers and men since the opening of hostilities. Moreover pressure from the Axis becomes increasingly severe.

German airplanes have repeatedly flown over Swedish territory and German reconnaissance planes have constantly "visited" Fort Boden, seat of the famous armament plant "Bofors."

This clear violation of neutrality by the Nazis appears to have occured according to plan, since a press campaign had been previously launched by the Axis against Sweden according to the familiar tactics of the Axis.

While Germany shows its disregard for Sweden's neutrality by these flights over Swedish territory, propaganda minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has been launching his attacks against Sweden in the press and the radio.

The journal "Das Reich" and the daily propaganda sent to Sweden sharply reprimand it for having prohibited the shipping of woolen clothing collected by the German colony in Stockholm, to German soldiers on the Eastern front.

Sweden, however, stresses the regulations, that such articles are prohibited for export and an exception would mean violation of its neutrality.

Attacks of the Nazi film magazine "Film-Kurier" against the attitude of Swedish censors toward German films has also been rejected as unjustified. It was stressed that in spite of strong objections from the unions and leftist parties, the German films, "Victory in the West," and "Campaign in Poland" have been shown.

Propaganda from Norway

From Norway too, efforts have been lately made to influence Sweden. A Nazi-controlled press agency in Göteborg has been circulating what it styles "Explanations of the Important Activity" of the Quisling National Sammlung Party in Norway, by mass distribution of literature on Norway's new order. Some 200,000 copies of a book written by the Norwegian propaganda minister Dr. Gudbrand Lunde, have been circulated free of charge

The Quisling group moreover, is preparing a powerful propaganda campagn against Sweden in other respects too. Official Swedish circles estimate the costs of the Quisling propaganda apparatus in Norway, at about $75,000 monthly, which is paid by Dr. Goebbels.

Nevertheless, the Norwegian Quisling propaganda does not succeed with the overwhelming majority of the Swedish farmers and workers. No more does the direct propaganda of Dr. Goebbels or the Finnish-German propaganda station of Helsingfors which, under the pretext of seeking help, would play Sweden into the hands of its Nazi opponents.

Then too, the evergrowing problem of the daily food is giving concern to the Swedish people. Although the food situation is today better than in any other country in Europe, an increasing decline of the supplies is to be noticed, owing to the drop in imports of food, fodder, and fertilizers from overseas.

At the same time the home crops this year have been worst in 50 years. No special rationing cards for meals are required as yet in Sweden, but special restaurant cards for bread, butter, and eggs are requested, when visiting a restaurant.

All other food is free, according to the supply on hand. The Government regulates the distribution of food and everybody is already in possession of eight different ratoning cards, not to mention various price reduction cards.

So far, bootlegging has been insignificant. However, symptoms can be noticed in this direction, since the "Commission for Regulation of Food Supply" has, in the face of the deterioration of the food situation, introduced a bill to extend violation of the law to two years hard labor.

The price for a pound of coffee is set at 75 cents by the Government, but $3 to $4 are being already paid on the black market.

Meat Supply

The problem of the meat supply is met by extensive slaughtering, necessitated by the shortage of fodder. The 3,000,000 or so cattle before the war were reduced by 20 per cent, pigs by 65 per cent. Substitute products are being rapidly manufactured. Lack of raw material is noticed in industry, especially rubber and lubricating oil. The shortage of tires has necessitated a further restriction of public transportation vehicles such as busses.

Since Germany is lagging behind the quota of coke and coal deliveries which had been fixed upon, by one third, in the first three months of 1942, the consumption of coke and coal had to be reduced even for industrial purposes. Owing to the shortage of certain steel items, that is, bars and sheet steel, an attempt by the Government to renew building activity, has been considerably hampered.

The lack of raw material has as in the food industry, brought about a series of substitute inventions. Thus the forests are now yielding alcohol, wool, turpentine, gasoline, yeast, sugar, and soon even fats will be extracted from wood.

Since Sweden can no longer export its cellulose to the United States, it is forced to use it up itself. Today fodder is being made from cellulose.

However, the situation is not considered alarming, according to people recently arriving from there in the United States. The Swedish people are well aware of the precarious situation and are ready to defend the nation's neutrality, its national independence and freedom, its democracy and social legislature by any means, and if necessary, with arms.

Sweden and Bulgaria Sign Trade Compact

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 22

Sweden and Bulgaria have signed a treaty whereby Bulgaria is to send a large portion of its tobacco reserves in return for Swedish iron, it was reported in an announcement from Sofia.

The new trade agreement was reported to involve an exchange of commodities worth about $8,000,000.

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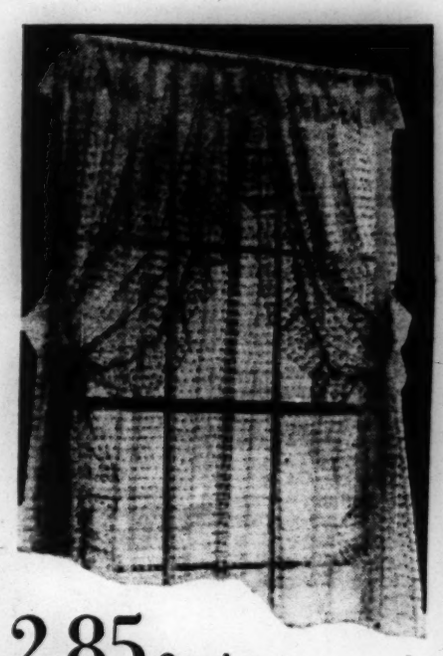

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27 Men, One Woman, Face Trial By U. S. on Sedition Charges

Continued from Page 1

James F. Garner, both of Wichita.

David J. Baxter, alias the Chancellor; John Pepper, and John H. Rand, Colton and San Bernardino, Calif.

Hudson de Priest of Wichita and New York.

William Kullgren of Atascadero, Calif.

C. Leon de Aryan of San Diego, Calif.

Court Asher of Muncie, Ind.

Eugene Nelson Sanctuary of New York.

Robert Edward Edmondson of New York and Santa Barbara, Calif.

Ellis O. Jones of Los Angeles.

Robert Noble of Los Angeles.

James C. True of Washington and Arlington, Va.

Edward James Smyth of New York.

Oscar Brumbach of Washington and Luray, Va.

Ralph Townsend of San Francisco, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Washington.

William Robert Lyman, Jr., alias Robert Lanham, of Detroit.

Donald McDaniel of Chicago.

Otto Brennermann, known also as Otto Brennemann, of Chicago.

Are Now in Custody

The defendants have been taken into custody in their own localities and all will be brought to Washington for trial, Mr. Biddle said.

The defendants include three already under indictment for sedition and four who have been convicted, two for sedition and two for violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The indictment alleged that the defendants conspired to urge upon members of the United States armed forces that the United Nations were ineffectual, the United States was safe from attack and that confidence in American public officials was misplaced and unwarranted "for the purpose of obstructing, and designed and intended to impede, obstruct and defeat the preparation of our national defenses against aggression and invasion and the national war effort."

The defendants were charged also with having carried on "a systematic campaign of personal vilification and defamation of the public officials of the United States Government" in order to convince members of the armed forces that "such public officials are traitorous, corrupt, dishonest, incompetent, un-American, and mentally unbalanced."

At the same time, the defendants were alleged to have propagandized the armed forces to show that the Axis Powers did not constitute a real danger to the United States, had no intention of threatening the United States, that expansion of the armed forces was unnecessary, and that American public officials sought to "provoke" war with "peaceful nations, such as Germany, Italy and Japan."

How They Size Up

The Justice Department provided a brief identification of each defendant which included:

Asher, publisher of X-Ray, the mailing privilege of which was revoked on June 8.

Baxter, organizer of Social Republic Society, known as Socis.

Brennermann, an artist, whose pictures were distributed by the Bund and by other defendants and which appeared in now-banned publications.

Broenstrupp, attorney for Pelley and an associate of Edmondson.

Brumbach, organizer of the No Foreign War Coalition, Inc.

Dennett, organizer with Viereck and others, of the Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee; and Islands for War Debts Committee.

De Aryan, publisher of The Broom.

De Priest, a writer for Winrod, publisher of The Defender.

Diebel, proprietor of the Aryan Book Store, which advertised in World Service, published at Erfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Dilling, author of The Red Network, Patriotic Research Bureau News Letter and others.

The Garners, editors of Publicity, both of whom have been indicted for sedition.

Edmondson, a writer for Sanctuary and Winrod.

Griffin, publisher of the New York Enquirer.

Hudson, editor and publisher of America in Danger!

Jones and Noble, associates in the organization of the Friends of Progress, both of whom were sentenced for sedition at Los Angeles last month.

Kullgren, publisher of The Beacon's Light.

Lyman, a distributor of pictures for Brennermann and an officer of the National Workers League (Detroit) and a member of SOCIS.

McDaniel, a dentist who financed and distributed Brennermann's pictures.

Silver Shirts Tarnish

Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts and publisher of The Galilean, which suspended in March. He goes on trial for sedition at Indianapolis July 28.

Sanctuary, writer for several publications, including The Defender.

Smyth, writer of a column for Publicity.

Schwinn, a West Coast Bund leader and a member of The Silver Shirts.

Townsend, a contributor to Scribner's Commentator. He was sentenced in June for failure to register as an agent for Japan.

True, publisher of Industrial Control Reports, and organizer of James True Associates.

Viereck, for many years a propagandist for Germany, who was convicted of violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

List of Publications

The publicaions which the indictment charged were used in the conspiracy included:

The New York Enquirer, The Defender, The Octopus, The Galilean, X-Ray, Publicity, Beacon Light, The Roll Call, Weckruf Bund Beobachter (also known as the Free American), Industrial Control Reports, World Service (published at Erfurt, Germany, and also known as Welt Dient), Social Republic Society Bulletin, America in Danger!, The Broom, Patriotic Research Bureau Newsletter, Road to Victory, Women Investors in America Bulletin, Constitutional Education League Bulletin, Scribner's Commentator, War Guilt and Warmongers, Revolution and the Fifth Column, Edmondson's Economic Research Service, American Vigilante, Citizens' No Foreign War Coalition Manual, America Awakes, Lord Lothian vs. Lord Lothian, War, War, War, The Cross and the Flag, Cease Firing, Purdy Publishing Company.

Organizations

The indictment charged also that the defendants, in furthering the conspiracy, organized or caused to be organized, supported, used, controlled or aided financially these organizations:

Silver Shirts, Black Legion, Ku Klux Klan, German-American Bund, National Workers' League of America (Detroit), America First Committee, National Committee to Keep America out of War, Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, Islands for War Debts Committee, War Debts Defense Committee, Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Crusading Mothers of America, Citizens' No Foreign War Coalition, American Guards, Social Republic Society (Socis), Committee of Patriotic Organizations, Protestant Gentile League, Pioneer News Service, Crusaders White Shirts, James True Associates, Women Investors in America, Constitutional Educational League; We, The Mothers United; Flanders Hall, Inc.; United Mothers of America; We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc.; American Mothers.

The Grand Jury which returned the indictment first met in July, 1941, but did not begin hearing evidence in this case until September. It heard 150 witnesses and 6,880 pages of testimony.

The evidence was presented by William Power Maloney and John T. M. Reddan, special assistants to the Attorney General, under the supervision of Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division.

The conspiracy was alleged to have begun in June, 1940, and to have continued to the present.

Shortly after the indictment was handed up, Berge said in a statement:

"The indictment charges a nationwide conspiracy to destroy the morale of our armed forces through systematic dissemination of sedition. This is a most serious charge. The Department pledges its best efforts to vigorous prosecution. Activity of the sort charged in the indictment which directly interferes with the war effort we must and will stamp out."

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Negro Teacher Gets Equal Pay In Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23 —For the first time on record, so far as can be learned, a Southern Legislature and a Southern Governor have approved a law which in effect equalizes the pay of Negro and white teachers.

House Bill No. 498, to amend and re-enact Section 65 of Act No. 100 of the Legislature of 1922, provides that "in no instance" shall a teacher in Orleans Parish (County) holding a normal-school certificate be paid a salary less than is paid a college-degree teacher of the same level of experience by an amount exceeding $150 a year.

Purpose of the bill was to bring nondegree and degree teachers within a closer pay-relationship. White teachers without degrees have been paid $980 to $1,650 a year, depending on one year to 11 years in service; $1,000 to $2,200 a year if they hold A. B. degrees; $1,000 to $2,320 if M. A. degrees. It was pointed out to the Legislature and Governor by Orleans Parish school officials that the bill as worded also included Negro teachers, whose pay is $820 to $1,300 a year, without degree, $909 to $1,440 with A. B. degree, and $915 to $1,560 with A. M. degree.

The School Board estimates that carrying out the law will increase its present teacher pay-schedule, which is $2,895,675, by $463,200 a year, and wonders where the money will come from, for according to present indications, its funds for the next biennium will not be as large as during the past two years. The thought of equalizing the pay downward is objectionable to the School Board.

Already the School Board has been informed that its pro rata by the State Board of Education is cut, next year, $1 per educable, to $17.60, a total cut of $106,000 a year; and the expected revenues from the sales tax were nullified by the defeat of the sales-tax measure. Other possible sources of revenue would be an increase in the severance tax, and an increase in the seven-mill city tax; but no move for such increases has been made.

This was a local measure, and its legality may be attacked, not by the School Board but by an individual, because it was not advertised 30 days before passage, as required in the State Constitution (Article IV, Section 6). In that event, both the equalization provision for white and Negro teachers would be thrown out, at least for the present.

In the meantime, however, there is before the Federal District Court here a suit to equalize the pay of Negro teachers with white.

Such suits have been won in district courts, and upheld by the United States Supreme Court, since 1940, in Norfolk, Va., Koxville, Tenn., and Wheeling, W. Va. In Richmond, Va., there was a consent decree establishing the same principle.

Old Cornish Mines Reworked for Tin

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—A detachment of Royal Canadian Engineers is at work reopening ancient Cornish tin mines whose history goes back to the ancient Phoenicians.

The need for tin became urgent with the fall of Malaya, and the detachment, under Lieut. A. O. Ames of Winnipeg, has been stationed in the rugged hills of Cornwall for weeks prospecting and working down the old shafts. One mine being reopened was the scene of large-scale operations from 1838 to 1930, when it closed.

Bahr Spy Trial Aug. 3

NEWARK, N. J., July 23 (AP)—Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, of Buffalo, N. Y., handcuffed between two deputy United States marshals, pleaded innocent yesterday in Federal Court to an indictment charging him with conspiracy to commit espionage.

The plea was entered for the defendant, who was arrested July 9 aboard the diplomatic exchange ship Drottningholm while it was docked at Jersey City, by his court-assigned counsel, Frederic M. P. Pearse.

The indictment, which had been impounded when it was returned by the Grand Jury, charged Bahr had been sent to this country to obtain writings and information regarding national defense which were to be forwarded to the German Reich.

Federal Judge William F. Smith set the trial date for Aug. 3 and ordered Bahr remanded to Hudson County Jail, without bail.

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Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc, (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc, (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and 3 hours additional for British Double Summer Time. Beginning August 11, add 5 hours only for

A Hero Back From Tokyo

Adolph H. Welker

Spends Leave in Indiana

Lieut. Richard "Bud" Miller (left) of Fort Wayne, Ind., one of 79 Army fliers who bombed Tokyo under Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, shown just before leaving Smith Field, Fort Wayne, by Army plane after an 18-day leave to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller. With Lieutenant Miller is Lieut. Joe L. Bynum (right), pilot of the special plane which carried the Indiana hero back to active duty.

Record Purchaser Wants 'Livelier' Grieg Concerto

Review of Recordings

A record dealer told us recently that a customer came into his shop and asked to hear a recording of the "Grieg Concerto." He went to his shelves and brought down the current album made by Artur Rubinstein, pianist, and the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy made by RCA-Victor. After a few moments with it in a booth, the customer came back, the dealer said, with the first side in his hand and a slightly puzzled look on his face.

"Haven't you got a livelier version of this?" he asked. "This is pretty dull. How about that version by Freddie Martin?" Mustering a straight face, the dealer dived under the counter and came up with the Martin version in popular tempo, which the customer played, purchased, and took away happily.

Nevertheless, and fortunately, the Rubinstein-Ormandy "version" will be preferred by most, and we feel certain it will be less puzzling to them than it was to our less erudite record fan. In fact, the album demonstrates what sound musicianship can do to music with which one is familiar. This is certainly the album for your money.

Set Toscanini with his favorite composer, Beethoven. Make it the Symphony No. 8, in F Major, Beethoven's shortest, though perhaps most light-heartedly conceived, symphony, and it is a combination for success. And so this album with the NBC Symphony turns out to be, though the Maestro's sharp, contrasty style of interpretation must give the recording engineers some problems.

Two single disks of merit are Fabien Sevitzky's interpretation of Brahms' Hungarian Dances, No. 1, 2, and 7, with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, and Two Etudes of Scriabin, in a transcription by LaSalle Spier, done by the National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Hans Kindler, both for Victor.

Directed toward the war effort is a group of readings of familiar Americana gathered together under the title of "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory," by Helen Hayes, with the assistance of a male chorus, the Victor Symphony Orchestra under Roy Shield, with musical settings by Kurt Weill. There are the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; "The Star-Spangled Banner"; "America," combined with the "Salute to the Flag," and Walt Whitman's "Beat! Beat! Drums." Brad Reynolds, tenor; Ann Warren, soprano; a chorus, and Leonard Joy's Orchestra sing all the George M. Cohan music to the film "Yankee Doodle Dandy," on six ten-inch Victor Black Seal sides.

Popular music also reflects the feeling of the times, though the most popular tune at the moment is "Jingle, Jangle, Jingle," cut to the rhythm of a horse and done for Victor by Freddie Martin's Orchestra and for Bluebird by Barry Wood and his Wood-Nymphs, a female chorus. Keyed to war moods are "I Wonder When My Baby's Coming Home," coupled with "Mary's a Grand Old Name," by Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; "This Is Worth Fighting For," and "The Corporal Told the Private," by Vaughn Munroe's Orchestra; "Knit One, Purl Two," the knitting song, with "Lullaby of the Rain," done by Glenn Miller's Orchestra; Tommy Dorsey's "Just As Though You Were There," with "Street of Dreams," and Freddie Martin's "I Met Her on Monday," all on Victor labels.

Bluebird offerings include Abe Lyman's "He Wears a Pair of Silver Wings"; Bob Chester's Orchestra swinging on "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and Carson Robinson's "Plain Talk" and "Don't Let My Spurs Get Rusty While I'm Gone."

[Reviews of classical and popular recordings will be published as received instead of the former twice-monthly schedule.]

Move Launched in Alabama To Insure White Supremacy

BESSEMER, Ala., July 23 (AP)—Declaring "it is tragic for the white people in this country to sit idly by and allow these Negroes to misguidedly place their selfish interests ahead of an all-out war effort," a Birmingham attorney proposed nation-wide organization of a League to Maintain White Supremacy.

"It is ridiculous for a 10 per cent Negro population to undertake to shape the policy of the Southern States," the attorney, Horace Wilkinson, declared before the Bessemer Kiwanis Club.

"The time to act is now," asserted Mr. Wilkinson. "An organization should be formed, so strong, so powerful, and so efficient, that this menace to our national security and our local way of life will rapidly disappear."

"The whites being in the majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problem within the law and by a law that all whites and blacks must obey," he declared. "It must be done that way. Extra-legal methods, however necessary or effective they may have been in days of yore, are not to be resorted to now."

Citing various racial incidents in Alabama and the South recently, Mr. Wilkinson said "these incidents are indicative of a condition that needs attention.

"They are not mentional for the purpose of arousing feeling against the Negro race, but for the purpose of showing you the time has arrived for discussion that will provoke serious consideration of the situation in Alabama and the South and bring forth suggestions for a solution of the problem within the law and under the Constitution of the United States."

The attorney criticized recent decisions of the Supreme Court in cases involving Negroes and added: "The criminal element among the Negroes has accepted these decisions by our highest court as a license to murder and ravish and rob. The law-abiding and law-enforcing white man regards them as a betrayal of his confidence in the courts and as a consequence we hear lots of strong talk about lynch law instead of constitutional law in such cases.

"If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a League to Maintain White Supremacy."

French Birth Rate Down Despite Drive

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 23 (AP)—The French birth rate continued to fall in 1940 despite a Government repopulation drive and there was a sharp rise in infant mortality.

Figures released today showed that in Continental France, excluding Alsace, there were 44,602 fewer births in 1940 than in 1938. Mortality statistics for 1940 listed the passing of 48,760 children under a year old, 10,780 more than in 1938.

In keeping with the Government policy of bigger families, French magistrates are granting only 35 per cent of suits for divorce, compared with 90 per cent before the war.

FCC Requests Facts in Radio Cancellation

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today called upon James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and the National Broadcasting Company for a "full statement of the facts" regarding the recent cancellation of a radiocast by the National High School Orchestra from Interlochen, Mich.

The broadcast was canceled by NBC, at the request of Mr. Petrillo, who contended the amateur orchestra took work from professional musicians.

The Commission directed its legal staff "to advise it on procedure for a broader study into other musical problems as they affect radio broadcasting."

The Commission presumably will consider Mr. Petrillo's action in ordering Federation members not to make records or transcriptions after Aug. 1 which might be used in place of "live" music.

James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the FCC, and officials of the National Association of Broadcasters have contended the order against "canned" music would seriously interfere with broadcasting, particularly by smaller stations which depend to a considerable extent on records and transcriptions.

In its decision to go into musical problems affecting radio broadcasting, the FCC apparently relied on a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia several months ago in connection with its investigation of joint newspaper-radio operation.

At Interlochen, students at the National Music Camp made public a letter they sent to Mr. Petrillo, asking him to withdraw his objection to their broadcasts.

Dodge Honored By University Of Guatemala

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala — The Senate of the National University of Guatemala has conferred a degree of "Doctor Honoris Causa" on Dr. Carroll W. Dodge, who, for the last 18 months, has been serving here as an exchange professor. He was sent by the United States Department of State in accordance with the articles of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1936, for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

During Dr. Dodge's stay here, the degree has been granted to only two other visitors—the Rector of the University of Venezuela, who lectured here about a year ago, and to Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister who has just finished his visit to this City. Dr. Dodge, who is a mycologist of international reputation, is on leave from the Henry Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis.

In a recent interview granted the newspaper El Imparcial, Licenciado Carlos Enrique Soto, dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences, where Dr. Dodge has been lecturing on mycology, or the study of fungi, said, "I believe it only right that the University should confer on Dr. Dodge the title of 'Doctor Honoris Causa,' not only because of the brilliance with which he has discharged his duties as exchange professor, but also because he is a scientific personality of world renown. He is one of the few, perhaps the only one, whose work may be said to be truly fundamental in scope and entirely without egotism."

40-Mile Speed Limit Urged for All States

MILWAUKEE, July 23 (AP)—The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators have adopted a resolution recommending that all State legislatures enact a 40-mile-an-hour speed limit for the duration, so as to save rubber.

The Association in annual convention, urged law enforcement agencies to use their powers to limit automobile speeds and to bring about suspension of drivers licenses of those who violate those laws.

The Association also voted to ask the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee of the War Department to take up with the insurance industry the problem caused by formation of "share the ride" plans. This resulted from a problem concerning liability of drivers in case of injury to those they haul.

Carroll E. Mealy, of Albany, N. Y., New York State Commission of Taxation and Finance, was elected Association president. Other new officers:

First vice-president, John J. Nash of Springfield, Ill.; second vice-president, C. F. Joyner, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; secretary-treasurer, James M. Carter of Sacramento, Calif.

20 Mexican Air Bases To Aid Search for Subs

MEXICO CITY, July 23 (AP)—A chain of more than 20 air bases has been laid out along the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Mexico, Gen. Roberto Fierro reported yesterday, to enable the Mexican Air Force to maintain regular, interlocking patrol flights over the adjoining waters in search of submarines and other enemy craft.

General Fierro, Commander in Chief of Military Aviation, said the bases have been situated at strategic points which will permit aerial coverage of all vital areas. The new fields are either already in operation or under construction.

Rubber Bill Expected to Pass In Face of a Roosevelt Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The House today prepared to follow the Senate's example of passing a bill establishing a separate rubber authority in the face of almost certain Roosevelt veto.

The step was taken as a confused series of statements came from the rubber authority of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration dealing with phases of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association plan for keeping all mechanically usable automobiles on tires for the next two years. The upshot of the statements seemed to be that officials doubt the practicability of the Association plans, but are trying to avoid a flat rejection.

The Senate presented the curious spectacle of passing a bill yesterday disapproved by the President and pronounced "rash" by Donald M. Nelson, by a voice vote with less than a dozen Senators on the floor. Senators moved in and out of the lobbies but at the time of the vote only 9 of the 96 were on hand. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, deplored the bill which he said set up an independent and divisive agency at a time when unity of command is essential.

Petroleum or Alcohol

The Congressional action is the latest in the long fight over synthetic rubber and the controversy whether it should be made from petroleum or grain alcohol. Petroleum has the advantage of being cheaper, and WPB has tied its main reliance to it. The farm bloc argues however, that grain alcohol can be made from farm products, and that production from it can be achieved more quickly. The Senate bill proposes to set up a separate Government agency designed only to stimulate synthetic rubber from grain alcohol, under a director named by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Nelson appeared before the Gillette Senate Committee twice to fight the bill, declaring that shortage of critical materials permitted only a limited amount of synthetic rubber to be made, and that a dual authority in this field might do untold harm. Mr. Barkley echoed his words yesterday and took the unusual course of declaring:

"If the two houses of Congress should approve this bill I hope fervently that the President will disapprove it."

Senators Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, supported the bill, as did George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska. They charged that WPB's program of 800,000 tons of rubber next year was largely based on "untried laboratory experiments." Senator Gillette charged the rubber program was in a state of "indescribable confusion."

WPB intends to make about 200,000 of the 800,000 tons of rubber from grain alcohol if its plans go through.

The "confusion" which Senator Gillette charged in the rubber program was not dissipated by the series of statements issued by Government officials during the day in conjunction with the Rubber Manufacturers' Association program. The Association program, made public Tuesday, urged a schedule of material assignments to achieve a two-year supply of 48,000,000 tires designed to keep all the Nation's 27,000,000 "mechanically usable" cars on the road.

Series of Comments

A series of comments were made by Arthur B. Newhall, WPB rubber co-ordinator, followed by comments from Harry S. Rogers, head of WPB's rubber branch.

Mr. Rogers was most specific and said the Rubber Association failed to allow an adequate margin of safety to take care of possible future demands of the United Nations. After consideration of the plan he said he "could see no present reason to be optimistic."

Mr. Newhall in an early conference said WPB was trying to provide tires "for essential driving" for all serviceable cars. A statement later issued by the Office of War Information quoted Mr. Newhall as finding the Association's plans full of "ifs." At an informal evening press conference Mr. Newhall said he would support, till further notice, the OPA's strict definition of "essential driving." Such a definition would restrict the supply of new and recapped tires to about 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 mechanically usable autos.

The Rubber Association program used the phrase "mechanically usable" automobile. It was learned that this phrase was conditioned on an estimate that within two years 5,000,000 cars now on the road will wear out.

Tires for All Cars?

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Rubber Co-ordinator Arthur Newhall declared yesterday that the Government would attempt to supply every usable automobile in the country with tires, simultaneously limiting all driving to "essential purposes."

Mr. Newhall said that no method of limiting such driving appeared feasible except rationing of gasoline on a nationwide basis.

Several hours after the Rubber Co-ordinator told three reporters he was seeking to supply tires for all cars, the Office of War Information issued a memorandum to the press quoting Mr. Newhall as saying:

"The best evidence I have before me shows that there is no rubber of any kind available for anything except the most essential purposes."

Although he had told the three reporters that "essential purposes" would include "personal emergencies," Mr. Newhall declined to define his use of the term to a general press conference later in the day.

Rumania Seeks Oil for Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, July 23 (AP)—Rumania, up to now Germany's chief source of petroleum, is revising its industry drastically to provide more fuel for the German war machine.

The state's regulatory powers have been increased to finance explorations for new oil fields and to combine companies.

Reports reaching here, which possibly reflect the difficulties of transport and the need for relieving German industry, said that hereafter the entire Rumanian oil production is to be refined at home. The German Army needs its gasoline in Russia, and economic planners thus are arranging to eliminate the long haul of crude petroleum to German refineries and the transport of gasoline back to the East Front.

An Axis economic commentator said the search for new oil fields does not imply that existing fields are near exhaustion, but that it is reasonable to assume Rumanian production — in peacetime about 7,000,000 tons annually—is being stepped up considerably. Foreign observers suggested the long siege of Sevastopol and Axis difficulties in penetrating into the Caucasus inspired the effort to make Rumania produce more fuel.

Military observers last winter calculated that Germany would be encountering serious fuel problems by this August if the Caucasus was not reached then. Such observers now are inclined to believe they underestimated Germany's resources, but oil nevertheless remains one of the Reich's most acute war problems.

Rumania never made the high octane quality gasoline best suited for plane motors. But the State Oil Institute now has been authorized to experiment with new processing methods.

The state has confiscated all export pipelines and has assumed direction of technical installations at refineries.

Fuel From Rubber?

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The Axis reported that, reversing the rubber - from - petroleum experiments of the United Nations, the Japanese had succeeded in producing motor fuel from rubber.

[In New York, authoritative sources expressed skepticism. The synthetic rubber expert of one American oil company commented:

"It's possible, but highly improbable, that the Japs can get a synthetic gasoline from rubber. If they have such a process—and I doubt it—it's bound to be uneconomical.']

The Axis lacks oil, as the United States and allied nations lack rubber. The new development was reported by the Berlin Radio in a dispatch dated Shonan, the new Japanese name for Singapore, which lies at the tip of the rubber-producing Malay peninsula.

"After months of continuous study and research," the dispatch said, "enterprising Japanese scientists have produced motor fuel from rubber. Recent trial tests made with this substitute fuel disclosed that it is highly efficient. Motorcars using the new fuel are able to cover 25 per cent greater distance than cars using ordinary gasoline.

"In view of the successful test with the new fuel, it is expected the commercial production of the rubber-fuel will begin on a large scale in the future.

"This will also help to solve the problem of surplus rubber production in the southern territories occupied by the Japanese forces."

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Catcher Ernie Lombardi in Pursuit of National League Batting Championship

Braves' Star Now Pressing Pete Reiser of the Dodgers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Earlier in the week when two different unofficial batting averages were being quoted on Ernie Lombardi, your correspondent was not surprised when the big Braves' catcher could not tell which one was correct. He did not even know how many base hits he had collected. The reason, of course, was that Lombardi has been piling up safeties and inflated averages for so long he is past the stage where he keeps track of them himself.

Young ball players will amaze you sometimes by their memories of facts and figures. Most of them can tell you what they were hitting a week ago Thursday without missing a chew on their gum.

Lifetime Mark

However, when a big leaguer has been pounding opposing pitchers as hard and often as Ernie Lombardi has during the past 12 years, he usually spends little time writing figures in a notebook. As the giant backstop opened the current National League campaign with the Boston club, his lifetime average in the batter's box was a fine .310, and this mark is almost certain to swell by the end of 1942. At the moment, nobody in the circuit is hitting the ball harder.

As Bill McKechnie has always said, when Lombardi gets a base hit it is a solid one, because you can be sure that slow-footed "Lom" isn't beating any out. They have to be hit where nobody is playing. And McKechnie should know. He had Lombardi at Cincinnati and saw him lead the league in 1938 with a .342 average, which earned him the most valuable player award.

Dropped Back

At the pace he is setting, big "Lom" may be the Braves' first league batting champion since Rogers Hornsby showed the way back in 1928, as manager of the locals. The catcher today sported a .348 mark, just two points to the rear of Brooklyn's Pete Reiser. Lombardi was ahead of the 1941 champion yesterday morning, but failed to drop one safely against Claude Passeau in the afternoon. Ernie twice hit harsh line drives to outfielders and the third time was intentionally passed.

Passeau, incidentally, looked like a Walter Johnson here. In chalking up his 14th victory he held the Braves to one clean hit—a single to center field by Max West. Tommy Holmes also got one, but it was a scratch hit to shortstop. The locals would not have scored if Bill Nicholson had caught West's long fly to right-center in the seventh. Passeau deserved a shutout.

▸ ▸ ▸

Briefs . . . The Red Sox are still second in the American League, despite another setback at Chicago . . . They held the runner-up berth because the Yankees defeated the Indians again . . . The Yanks, by the way, have won 11 straight and hold a 12-game lead on the field . . . They might as well start selling World Series tickets at Yankee Stadium . . . Rollie Hemsley made four hits for Joe McCarthy yesterday . . . There must be something about the atmosphere in the Yankee clubhouse . . . Bobby Doerr has a new son, Don Robert Doerr . . . Buddy Gremp is having knee trouble again.

▸ ▸ ▸

Dom Dallessandro of the Cubs has gone home to Reading for a couple of days . . . Charley Wagner has now lost nine games, three of them by one run and yesterday's 2-0 decision at Chicago . . . Also, take a look at the scores of his last five victories—3-2 over the White So; 1-0 over the same club; 1-0 over Detroit; 2-1 over the same outfit, and 2-1 over the White Sox again . . . He should sue for non-support . . . Jim Tobin will open the Cardinal series here tomorrow . . . Saturday, as usual, is Ladies' Day at Braves Field . . . Tony Lupien's hitting streak was stopped at 11 games . . . Ted Williams is still leading the A. L. in batting, with Doerr right behind him . . . Joe Gordon has dropped to third place.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	63	28	.692	
Boston	50	39	.562	12
Cleveland	51	42	.548	13
St. Louis	48	45	.516	16
Detroit	47	48	.495	18
Chicago	38	51	.427	24
Philadelphia	37	59	.385	28½
Washington	35	57	.380	28½

Results July 22

Chicago 2, Boston 0.
New York 5, Cleveland 1. (10 inns.)
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 8.
Washington 2, Detroit 1.

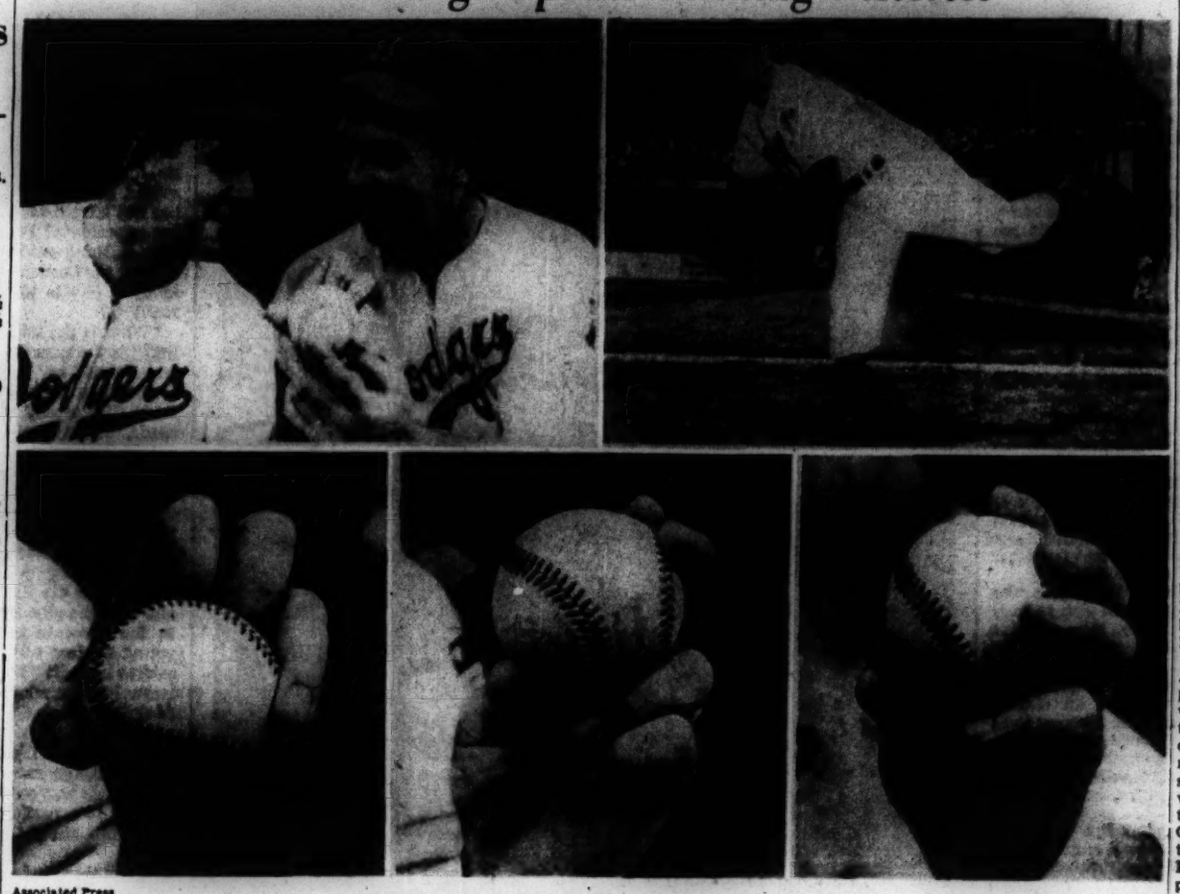
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	64	27	.703	
St. Louis	56	32	.632	6½
Cincinnati	47	43	.522	16½
New York	47	43	.522	16½
Chicago	45	49	.479	20½
Pittsburgh	41	46	.471	21
Boston	38	65	.400	28
Philadelphia	24	65	.270	39

Results July 22

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

How He Hangs Up His Pitching Victories



Associated Press
Top left, Larry French (left) talks over his knuckle ball with Coach Freddy Fitzsimmons of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who gave Larry a lot of pointers on how to hurl a knuckler. French has chalked up 11 wins against only one defeat this season. Right, Larry's throwing action. Bottom, left to right, his knuckler, his fast ball and his screw ball clutches.

Tam O'Shanter Golf Scramble Needs Fourteen Hours' Play

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—For 14 hours yesterday, 138 golfers—playing two tournaments—attempted to keep out of each other's way in a traffic jam on the Tam O' Shanter course.

If several of the boys haven't lost their way in the darkness, then the day's work can be considered finished, with a couple of Philadelphia pros and all the top flight amateurs but one meeting up with success.

The two tournaments were the All-American amateur, in which 64 players started match play, and the $15,500 Tam O'Shanter open, in which professionals began qualifying.

$200 Apiece

Pocketing $200 apiece for sharing medalist honors in the 18-hole qualifying round for 94 non-exempt pros were the two Philadelphia traveling buddies, Henry Ransom and Gene Kunes. Ransom, former Texas PGA and Texas open champion, fashioned a 35-33—68 on the par 36-36—72 proving ground, and Kunes, 1935 Canadian open winner, blazed in with 33-35—68.

Kunes had a 65 in a recent practice round here and was rather disgusted with yesterday's card. He was five under par on the 11th hole and appeared destined to break the course record of 65 and hit a $500 jackpot for doing it. But he took bogies on the next three holes and blew the chance.

Western amateur champion Pat Abbott of Pasadena, now an Army private at Denver's Lowry Field, was the only big name fun player to fall by the wayside as the field of 64 was trimmed to 16 by two rounds of match play. Abbott was sidelined—until today, at least, when he and the other losers enter the open play—by Gus Novotny of Chicago. Novotny was defeated in the second round by 215-pound Earl Gocke, Chicago public links player.

Negro Contestants

None of the Negro contestants managed to qualify Tuesday for the amateur meet but seven out of 10 pros made the grade yesterday and will compete the rest of the way. They included Calvin Searles, New Orleans, 73; Clyde Martin, Detroit, 74; Eddie Jackson, Detroit, 76; Edison Marshall, Indianapolis, 77; Pat Ball, Chicago, 80, and Zeke Hartsfield, Decatur, Ga., 81.

The tournament committee announced that Howard Wheeler of Los Angeles had been placed among the 60 others exempted from qualifying, since he is an outstanding Negro golfer, and he was given a place automatically in today's starting field.

The pro situation:

When the non-exempt pros went out to struggle for the remaining 75 places in the starting list of 200, their scores spattered over a 21-stroke area, ranging from Ransom's and Kunes' 68s to the 89 posted by Steve Medzink of Chicago.

81 or Less

The final posting of cards showed everyone with 81 or less to be in today's running, with one spot vacant. A play-off among seven players tied at 82 resulted in Bill Barclay of Cadillac, Mich., getting the final starting spot.

Harold (Mush) March, Chicago Black Hawks hockey player from Hibbing, Minn., pulled the day's first sensation in the pro scuffling by cruising home with a 69, three under par. Hours later, after the amateurs had intervened for their first round, Ransom blazed home with his 68 and was joined shortly by Kunes. Their scores held up the rest of the day.

Tied at 70 were Elmer Reed of Nashua, N. H., George Fazio of Philadelphia, and Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind.. W. A. (Red) Francis of Altoona, Pa., was the last of the pro par-busters, with a 71.

A few well-known shooters who were asked to qualify didn't get under par but made the grade easily under 82 top.

These included Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio., and Ray Mangrum of Oakmont, Pa., with 72s, and Len Dodson of Kansas City with 75. Dodson is no stranger to the Tam, having been medalist and co-runnerup last year.

The Amateur Situation

Six matches extended through extra holes and 13 were decided on the 18th green. Lieut. Dick Chapman of Knollwood Field, N. C., former national amateur champion, advanced to the third round by beating Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., 1-up in 19 holes as darkness swallowed them up. Chapman won with a bogey 5 while Moreland three putted for a 6.

Johhny Lehman, Chicago, the co-medalist with John Holmstrom of Rockford, Ill., dropped a 15-foot putt for birdie 3 on the 18th to beat Art Doering of Chicago 1-up; Holmstrom downed C. T. Garth, Jr., of Beaumont, Texas, 1 up; Corporal Marvin (Bud) Ward, national amateur king from Spokane, Wash., dispatched Ken Krueger of Maywood, Ill., 4 and 3; Earl Stewart of Dallas, Texas, 1941 national intercollegiate winner, defeated Jim Frisina of Taylorville, Ill., 1-up and Johnny Goodwin of Omaha cracked Private Walter Burkemo, Camp Polk, La., 3 and 2.

Easiest victories of the day belonged to Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, who knocked out his state rival, William Gilbert of Columbus, 5 and 4, and went on to beat C. W. Fowler of Bartlesville, Okla., 4 and 3; and Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., who blasted two local players 6-4 and 6-5.

Jaques Cup Memorial Golf Particularly Appropriate

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the gem local golf tournaments of the year, the Jaques Memorial Cup four-ball, starts tomorrow at The Country Club, with 16 pairs to qualify at medal play for the chief trophy and an equal number for the Clyde Cup. It was only after much deliberation that the committee decided to stage this annual affair, having previously canceled the annual spring tournament for The Country Club Cup, because of the war.

Its decision as to the Jaques Cup finally was in favor of going ahead, partly on the basis of looking upon the event more as a reunion than a competition; partly because so many of the invitees are beyond the age where they are liable to be called for active military service, even though a number of them are engaged in some sort of war service.

Well Motivated

The committee may well have been motivated by the thought, also, that the man who is memorialized by his tournament, Herbert Jaques, shouldered onerous duties as head of a mammoth war charity drive during the last war. Surely it is eminently fitting, at this time, to keep the memory of a man who gave so unstintedly of his time and energies to help the good cause quarter of a century ago.

There will be a lot of talent in tomorrow's medal play round. Ted Bishop and Emery Stratton, last year's winners as well as low qualifiers in the medal round, with a 68, again are entered, but there is some doubt of Stratton's getting a three-day furlough from Camp Devens. Those two had only one close match last year, when taken to the 17th hole in the semifinals by Leo Martin and Joe Monahan, Jr. Bishop had 16 birdies and Stratton 12 during the tournament, which was a bit too fast for their opponents.

Present Entries

Among the present entries there are such combinations as Bill Holt and Ray Lenahan, Bill McPhail and Francis Shea, Frank Craven and Charlie Crane, R. W. Brown, Jr., and C. E. Mason, Jr., Bill Blaney and Howard Biscoe, Jr., Ellery Rogers and F. T. Pfaelzer, H. R. Shepley and William Allis of Milwaukee, T. L. Tewksbury and Jack McCarthy, Griff Fallon and Arthur Corwin, Ray Marad and Thomas S. Higgins, John O'Donnell and James E. Mahoney, Jr., Ben Goodale and W. H. Danforth, Jr., George Nye and Foster Boardman, Steve Hopkins and William Carr, George G. Allen and Robert C. Morse, Earl Adams and Theodore Lawton, A. O. Barker and Lothrop Withington, Pierce Edmunds and Dr. C. T. Porter, W. G. Harding and Don Teddie, Lionel MacDuff and Stephen Palmer, W. R. Sides and W. S. Heyniger, Oliver Ames and F. H. Chatfield of Cincinnati, William C. Donovan and Walter B. McNally, Winthrop Cobb and partner, and doubtless some home combinations who do not have to send acceptances in advance.

With the course in grand shape, and such a field, this tournament, played on a scratch basis, fairly teems with interesting possibilities. Bill Blaney, acting head of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has been so seldom seen in competition of late years that it will be a pleasure to see him in action. He and Howard Biscoe should make a strong combination, especially as Blaney showed in the Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors that he still has the shots and the competitive spark. Biscoe, chairman of the "Big 8" tournament, is another good competitor.

Rare Possibilities

That partnership of Holt and Lenahan has rare potentialities. Holt is nationally and internationally known, from his showing in various national amateur championships and his advancement to the semifinals of the British amateur in 1938, while it is not to be overlooked that Lenahan, former Rhode Island amateur champion, won the national baseball championship last winter at Miami.

As for Bill Holt, a war-plant worker in South Boston, nowadays a week-end golfer, he has only to retain his touch at Oyster Harbors last Sunday to make all and sundry sit up and take notice. That day, in a regular tournament, everything holed, he clicked off a 68, equal to the best round in the Massachusetts open. Truth to tell, he was in line for one of those phenomenal rounds that have featured this season, like Ben Hogan's 62 at Ridgemoor in the Hale America and Joe Hoffman's 63 at Wollaston, until he three-putted the 14th and 15th and missed a five-footer at the 18th.

Freakish Round

As a freakish round, Holt's was a classic. He had to hole a 15-foot putt for his 4 at the first; got tangled in the tree at the second, for a par-5; took 4 at the short third; birdied the long fourth, deuced the fifth and finished the out-nine with three pars, for a 35. Then he holed an 8-footer for a deuce at the 10th, a 12-footer for a birdie 3 at the 11th, a 15-footer for a birdie 3 at the 12th and a 10-footer for a birdie at the 13th, four birdies in a row and the greatest homeward start on that course ever known, 11 for four holes, 2, 3, 3, 3. In these first 13 holes he had taken 15 putts, before he three-putted two in a row. Then he sank an 8-footer at the 17th, for his third deuce of the round. At the 18th he made his first wayward drive, off into the first fairway, but played a superb second over the trees, five feet from the cup, only to miss that one for his eighth birdie of the round.

This card:

Out	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	—36
In	2	3	5	3	6	5	5	7	—36—72

Kay Winthrop Winner Over Hope Knowles

PHILADELPHIA, July 23 (AP)—Playing at the top of her game, Kay Winthrop of Boston took the measure of favored Hope Knowles yesterday in the quarterfinal round of the Middle States women's tennis tournament.

Miss Winthrop, ranked 15th nationally, used only 35 minutes to defeat the Avon, Conn., star, 6—2, 6—2.

Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., ended the advance of Marcheta Donnelly, California's newest junior sensation, with a 6—2, 7—9, 6—1 triumph to go into the semifinals.

The other quarter-finalists engage today, with Margaret Osborne, San Francisco's top favorite, meeting Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of New York and Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., matched against Mrs. Madge Voeters, Philadelphia titlist.

Bears Sign O'Rourke

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Bears football club has announced the signing of Charles O'Rourke, outstanding quarterback with Boston College in 1940. O'Rourke, equally adept at running, kicking and passing, will alternate with Sid Luckman and Young Bussey, Coach George Halas said.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Foxx Says Ball Changed

Jimmie Foxx, sitting in the Chicago dugout, was asked what he thought had happened to the 1942 ball.

"It's not the same one we were hitting a year ago. I guarantee that," said Double-X. "You can tell that by looking at the averages. You hit it on the fat of your bat, but it doesn't go anywhere. Some of them aren't even round. I got one the other day that had a soft spot in it and the cover was loose.

"I read where somebody cut one up and found more rubber in it than in the 1941 ball," Jimmie said. "But that doesn't mean a thing. It's the yarn that makes the difference."

Like Fungos

Had he found Wrigley Field a tough park to hit in?

"You said it," Foxx answered. "Every hitter in the league can't be wrong. They all have trouble there. The background in centerfield is terrible, whether the bleachers are full of white shirts or not. And don't forget, the wind blowing in off the lake does a pretty fair job, too. It blows right into your face, and with something on it. I hit a lot of nice long flies there, just like I was hitting fungos out of my hand."

It was at Wrigley Field that the Cubs and Dodgers had their recent "dusting" party, with both sides throwing at hitters. As Bithorn of the Cubs left the mound for the clubhouse, he threw a ball across the diamond at Manager Leo Durocher of the visitors.

"I'd never seen another game like it," said Foxx. "Those Dodgers sure play rough. They try to scare you right out of the ball park. And I guess they do some clubs."

All Close Games

"We give a lot of clubs a little trouble," Foxx said. "Most all of our games are close ones. We haven't been able to score enough runs to go with our pitching. Even our games with the Phils have been close, although we've won most of them."

The day before Johnny Sain of the Braves had beaten the Cubs in a relief role, and Double-X was asked if he thought Sain's curve was as good as the one Tommy Bridges throws.

"No, I don't think it's as good," Foxx said, shaking his head. "Bridges can break his down quicker, I think, although this boy bothers you with his motion. The ball is on you before you know it. He keeps you loose."

The veteran first baseman wanted to know how Tony Lupien, his successor with the Red Sox, was getting along.

"Well, I hope he makes it," Jimmie said. "He's all right. But I think a first baseman ought to hit a longer ball than he does. That's one spot where you should have a big hitter who can drive in runs—80 or 100 a season. Maybe Lupien can do it, I don't know. I never saw a pennant winner that didn't have a slugger in that spot."

How about the Yankees with Dahlgren or Sturm?

"Well, you're right about Sturm," Foxx said. "But Dahlgren would drive in close to 100 runs a year. He could hit a long ball for you.

"Look at the Cardinals this year," Jimmie continued. "Do you mean to say they don't miss that big guy (Johnny Mize) at first base? You know they do. Why, if Billy Southworth had him, he'd be leading the Dodgers right now. That was a costly sale for Branch Rickey."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	204	23	71	3	31	.348
Wagner	212	33	68	1	23	.321
Holmes	262	48	84	7	41	.321
Klutts	142	16	38	1	23	.268
Fernandez	254	40	80	0	30	.315
Miller	270	34	82	4	28	.304
Cramer	147	9	35	1	14	.238
Roberge	99	6	14	0	6	.141
West	281	32	85	10	39	.302
Demaree	157	19	42	2	24	.268
Uccciello	21	2	12	1	7	.571
Shiel	256	31	83	4	36	.324
Ross	133	13	33	0	13	.248
Cooney	133	16	32	0	8	.241
Masi	40	10	7	0	5	.175

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	45	4	10	0	3	.222
Williams	304	70	104	19	76	.342
Doerr	313	39	103	13	62	.329
Peck	347	56	113	9	51	.326
Newsome	21	4	10	0	4	.476
Di Maggio	263	46	102	10	51	.388
Lupien	214	27	58	7	31	.271
Tabor	333	37	84	5	45	.253
Finney	219	36	62	1	21	.283
Peacock	176	9	39	0	9	.222
Fox	182	29	43	0	20	.236
Conroy	171	16	35	4	17	.205
Campbell	13	3	1	0	0	.083
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Since 1934 Adolph Kiefer hasn't lost a backstroke swimming race.

Yale Football Aspirants Pleasing New Coach Odell

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Until very recently Yale football aspirants weren't even supposed to look seriously at a ball until Sept. 15, but you'd never guess it to watch the lads in action under the broiling July sun that is currently baking these parts.

Right now it can be said with confidence that these lean, keen-looking, youths, who are getting leaner by the minute as they toil for the glory that once was Yale's, are going to be the most drilled squad Yale ever fielded.

Another Matter

Whether it also will be the best drilled squad, whether with the instruction now being lavished on it the 1942 team will have the stuff that its predecessors of '40 and '41 so mournfully lacked, whether, in short, Howie Odell, Yale's new youthful and likeable head coach is going to put a period to defeat, is another matter.

Light Spring practice has been established at Yale for some time and it was held this year without benefit of a head coach. Then came Howie and, with the University launched on a war-time streamlined year-round program, he lost little time in calling the boys out for three weeks practice.

Now, believe it or not, his infectious enthusiasm has them trooping to the football field ahead of time.

Ask Howie how things are going and he beams: "Fine, just fine This squad is wonderful—couldn't be better."

Different Attitude

Odell was reminded that more than one grandstand quarterback, watching Yale drop 14 of its last 16 games, had charged that Yale players not only were inept, but didn't care—weren't especially interested in playing football.

"I don't have to refute that," said Odell, "just look out there."

"Out there" was the practice field sweltering under the July sun. Practice was not due to start for half an hour, but fully 90 per cent of the squad of 80 was on hand. Backs were kicking and passing, linemen were practicing charging and blocking, two or three groups were running through formations. No horseplay. Just football, serious football.

"When you can get kids to come out like that you've got something,"," Odell remarked.

Helps Coaches More

Odell said the Summer practice would be even more helpful to him and his assistants, all newly engaged, than to the players themselves.

"It gives us a chance to know the boys and get a line on their ability. If we came in here cold to start practice in the Fall we'd be at a tremendous disadvantage."

Practice, of course, has been mainly on fundamentals with a little live tackling and some dummy scrimmage.

Odell isn't inclined to talk about this Fall when Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Navy, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard will test the caliber of the team he puts together because "I'd only be sticking my neck out."

He admits, however, he would like to see a couple of backs who really can run, backs who, when a play goes wrong, "can still take the ball and get some place with it." And he is still looking for tackles.

Kicking and Passing

Odell's football experience has been at Pittsburgh, Harvard and Pennsylvania, and when he thinks of tackles he thinks of a 210-pounder who can step off 100 yards in 10 seconds. But he himself admits that "boys like that don't come along every day in the week."

He is fairly well satisfied with the kicking and passing he has seen. Ed Taylor, a varsity holdover from Columbia, S. C., and Hugh Knowlton of Syosset, N. Y., can take care of that. Two other varsity holdovers, Jack Ferguson of Loveland, Colo., and Tim Hoopes of East Aurora, N. Y., are shaping up well as backs.

So you can say now that the Yale spirit is willing. It will take a few Saturdays in October to show whether the flesh is weak or strong.

Minor Leagues

Results July 22

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 3, Newark 1.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 0.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

(No games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, Oakland 1.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 6.
Seattle 4, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 1.

Texas League

Houston 2-3, Oklahoma City 2-0.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 1.
Shreveport 2, Fort Worth 0.
Dallas at Beaumont, postponed.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Nashville 3.
(Only game scheduled.)

Eastern League

Scranton 4-4, Springfield 3-2.
Wilkes-Barre 10, Hartford 5.
Albany 5, Williamsport 0.
Binghamton at Elmira, postponed.

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Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	1	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	3	.571
Tost	22	8	6	.571
Sain	27	4	3	.571
Tobin	17	5	13	.381
Javery	27	6	12	.333
Wallace	17	1	2	.333
Earley	17	3	7	.300
Errickson	21	2	5	.286
Donovan	16	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	2	0	1.000
Brown	29	4	2	.667
Dobson	37	6	4	.600
Hughson	29	10	5	.667
Wagner	10	2	2	.500
Newsome	18	2	2	.500
Judd	17	2	2	.500
Terry	13	0	1	.000
Ryba	9	1	2	.333
Butland	12	0	1	.000

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The Home Forum

The Book That Possesses Magic

Is it possible that authors in general read fewer books than most people? And, when they do read, do they customarily give themselves to the book before them with something of the complete concentration that is necessary when they are writing one of their own?

Or is this only something that I wonder about, because it is the kind of experience I have myself? For, when I am going through a period of writing, I have no wish to spend my leisure time with my nose in a book—it only blurs the clearing outlines of what I myself am trying to say. But, when I must take a long trip by train somewhere and know I shall not be writing, I go prepared to read, to alternate book and landscape.

While I have been in one of these periods of not reading, I have thought of this or that volume that it would be well to put aside for a journey. In any such practice of accumulating reading matter, one is sure to come occasionally upon the book that possesses magic. It was not written by any slender-minded aesthete. In it some one speaks out of a great burning experience, or out of healthy indignation, or profound sympathy, or unshakable devotion, or some new insight, arrived at only through the illuminating power of difficulties.

* * *

By what seemed the merest chance, I once came upon a book called "Apologia Diffidentis," by Compton Leith. At that time, I had never heard of the author or any book he had written. This one, I soon found, was about a man who had always suffered from shyness. He had tried to avoid the experience by going off to India. Then he came back to England to outface the suffering—and to discover how many things there are that a man can be busy with, without letting diffidence inflict its frightening hurts.

One day, when I talked with a bookseller, he said: "Oh, but he has written a better one than that. You must get hold of 'Sirenica.'"

No, he did not have a copy. They were a bit difficult to pick up. But occasionally a copy came in from England and, if one came, he would hold it for me until I could see whether I wished to pay the price.

Months later he sent me a post card: "'Sirenica' is here."

The price was not too high. So I carried the book home. But I was buried just then in the writing of a novel about the world of coal mines, and merely squeezed "Sirenica" in on the shelf beside "Apologia Diffidentis." It stood there for months.

* * *

And then I had to take a trip to Philadelphia. Boston to Philadelphia ought to be just right. Before the train was out of South Station, I was busy with the first pages of "Sirenica." Vaguely I gained an impression that we came into Back Bay Station, and that we were going on. Then I had few other impressions of the external world.

The song of the Sirens, the author was pleased to say, was not to lure men to their destruction, but to induce them to risk dangerous paths to unexplored regions that ought to be explored. The Sirens were the irrepressible pull toward the unknown.

The book created a world, an onward moving world, and I was in it. I seemed to be in the center of some lighted area, and beyond its circumference everything was without reality. Enveloped in this light of a book, I passed as large an object as New York without noticing it.

Eventually the expanding live world was not so much the author's world as mine. What he was saying was only one revelation after another of half-developed thoughts of my own, of new ways I had at one time dreamed of taking, but had never taken. In the end, as I turned the pages expectantly, everything the author said illumined everything I myself was occupied with at the time. I did not "absorb" the book. It added to me—from myself.

* * *

I finished the last page or two hurriedly, for the porter was insisting that we had reached Philadelphia. It was evening, and I walked for two hours. The bright streets seemed dim in comparison with the experience I was having.

Up in my room, I had no inclination to sleep, no inclination to read. I thought I would jot down something. I jotted it down—and then something else, and something else. Not one of these things bore any relation to anything I could recall in the book—and often enough they seemed to bear no direct relation to one another, save that they were all out of an awakened me. Before two o'clock, I had piled up a little sheaf. The next morning I had to glance them over. They possessed the authenticity of the true jotting, of the live idea in its early state. I had grown a little.

That was years ago. I cannot now recall one thing the author said, beyond the general statement of his thesis in the early pages of the book. I have not chanced upon one person who ever saw Compton Leith, or could give me any account of him. The nearest I ever came was in the suggestion of a friend: "Why don't you ask Christopher Morley? He liked 'Sirenica,' too, and may have known the man who wrote it." I do not even know whether the three volumes that I possess are the only ones Compton Leith wrote. I only know that he once performed book magic for me.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN

"By Style We Are Saved"

Once in a letter to me, Henry James described himself as being "ferociously literary." He could not have hit upon an apter adverb, and this genial ferocity dictated every sentence that came to his tongue, whether it was addressed to his typing secretary for transcription or to the tea-table. In the same letter he urged on me the paramount importance of acquiring a style. "It is by style we are saved," he wrote, and to this creed he was fanatically faithful, for (whether we like it or not) his later style is wholly individual. Nobody ever wrote like that before and, though certain admirers of his have tried to do it since, the sad hash they have made of it proves how intensely individual it is. Yet, when all is said and done, style must still be regarded as the coach in which the story sits, and the wheels on which it rolls along. Its mission is to convey what the author has to tell us, and though more than shadow it is less than substance.—From "As We Were," by E. F. Benson. (New York: Longmans Green.)

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"CHRISTINA": *A Portrait by John Koch*

THIS ENDEARING PORTRAIT of an American girl, "Christina," was recently on exhibition in New York City. It shows the tendency among contemporary painters to simplify their portraiture. "Christina" is seen here in a frontal pose, her large hat and hair ribbons and striped suspender dress enhancing her youthfulness. John Koch has neglected no details that will express the sweetness of his young model. He has not been so occupied, however, with her, that he has not been able to take great pains with the silver and bric-à-brac that fills the china cupboard in the background.

Cape Cod Has Its Back Country

I don't know any other place where the wild country is so close to a town. You can walk out of your door on the back street into it.

I would leave the town behind me, plunge into the woods, cross the railway track, and go up the Atkins Mayo Road, up a steep sand hill, and then turn right into a trail, scarcely visible between blueberry bushes, which we called the Little Trail. This was the shortest road to the dunes. The trail cut through the blueberry moors, dipped into pine woods, and arrived in a little valley where the light filtered through the green leaves of young trees. Wild lilies of the valley were under foot. The green from above and that under foot made one feel as if one were in some magical atmosphere between air and water. The dunes came down sharply and there was a swift ascent through the tops of wild cherries and gnarled beach plum bushes.

Suddenly the dunes spread their majestic immensity before one—beyond them, the blue line of ocean. . . .

I do not know of any country which is so wild and so diverse within so small a compass. This little piece of land, small when you measure it in square miles, is unlike any other place; nor have I found anyone who has seen anything like it.

In the fall the sweep of its color is incredible. Then the moors are washed with purple of the wild cranberries. The blueberries and blackberries are scarlet. In some places the wild country leads down to the orange-colored salt marshes, and the maples around the edges of ponds turn scarlet and the bull brier are plates of gold. The whole back country is spicy with bay and sweet fern.

In the spring there is a bloom of wild fruit which spreads like a bridal veil of shad and juicy pear and wild cherries and beach plum, growing in great quantities where the dunes and woods meet. The high dunes over by Mayflower Heights are dappled with white in the spring.

All through the season there are blueberries and huckleberries. Later the high bush blueberries ripen near the swamps. Every season of the year there are berries to pick, from the wild strawberries through blueberry and huckleberry time, till fall when one goes wild grapin' and beach plummin'. The last fruit of all is the cranberry; all through the back country are little wild bogs of cranberries that have planted themselves or that someone once planted and let go wild. . . .

The beach grass makes beautiful circles on the dunes. The patterns are so lovely that wonderful photographs have been made of them. The little dune mice feed on the grass and at the edge of the dunes there is a complicated pattern of the feet of the wild things, and finer traceries yet of the insects which also are dune-colored.—From "Time and the Town," by Mary Heaton Vorse. (New York: Dial Press.)

Our Bess

Christened Elizabeth, but few
Would call her so—
Reckless as rain, transient as dew,
Leap bars and go!

Too eager-thin, with eye that sees
The earth undimmed;
Teller of tales, climber of trees,
Runner in wind.

Tattered and stained, she well may feel
Scorn of a dress.
But all the neighbor boys at heel
Shout with our Bess!

SARA BUNDY PENCE

St. Paul's Over London

January 1941: As we all know, London's cathedral appears uplifted. The dilation of the dome of St. Paul's floats the fabric above the capital. Its peristyle columns have held it to earth for several centuries, but it seems ever at the instant of release and of soaring. The cathedral, in fact, surmounts Ludgate Hill. That hill was the nucleus around which London became. Amid the aboriginal spread of the Thames into marsh and mere, the hill on which the cathedral stands once made dry landing for the coracles of men dressed in wolfskins. Our fathers have told us the Romans had a temple to Diana there while St. Paul was still at Ephesus. It is possible a shrine topped it, even earlier than Diana's, to a god whose name Londoners have forgotten, unless it was that of Lud himself, the river god of the Celts.

That hill was, and is, the heart of London. It is a traditional gathering place of citizens, and thither they still go to sing on New Year's Eve. St. Paul's is the only token of communion and fellowship known to every Londoner. It beckons to all of us. You can see that dome, its cross crowning it, from Hampstead, from the Surrey hills, and far off when in the Lea valley to the east, an uplifted signal, constant amid the shifting glitter and the smoke. . . . Yes, and Wren's great masterpiece, majestic and imponderable, does rise over London like an outburst of alleluia.—From "The Wind Is Rising," by H. M. Tomlinson. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Chicago Is Always Exhilarating

No one approaches Chicago without some rise of spirits. Whether, by day, it is the Indiana sand dunes that catch the eye, or, by night, the fiery torches of her outlying steel mills, there is always magic in her neighborhood. The legend is that her name is the Indian word for wild onion; like that virid sprout she grows both rank and beautiful. It is no mere accident that has given her notoriety oftener than fame, for her temperament is unique. Gigantic in humor and audacity, whatever she does is in superlative degree. Whether blizzards, heat waves, aesthetics, or insolvencies, they all have the quality of completeness. Her fresh-water surf can look as angry as the Atlantic, and she has more authentic Old English chophouses than London itself. A peculiar twist of direction affects most visitors in Chicago. We usually imagine her as built at the foot of the Lake, whereas she is really on the western shore. As a result, the stranger supposes he is looking north from her noble Michigan Boulevard, when he is really looking east. Chicago looks east more than you suppose at first, or than she herself will admit. In her glorious assurance, she sometimes feigns to look down on New York. Just the same, she looks. But surely she need not. One breath of her vital air and impossibilities of all sorts seem natural and plain. Leonardo da Vinci would have understood her. To make a river run backward, to put up a beacon as radiant as two square inches of the sun's surface, to call a garage a Greasing Palace, are triumphs Leonardo would have relished, or the old Greek who, when he said *Panta Rei*, meant Everything Goes. Do not say she has not tried to warn you: even her police whistles with their double birdlike note sound like the lovely omen of the cuckoo.—From "Human Beings," by Christopher Morley. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

True Consciousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether one dwells in a remote region in comparative isolation, in a sparsely settled district, or in the heart of a great city, if his concept of existence is material, based on the evidence of the material senses, his view of life is restricted. Who has not longed for a larger, more satisfying experience? Do not men's aspirations keep pushing out the mental horizon, enlarging the borders of their consciousness, in their efforts to understand what Life really is?

"What is the scientific statement of being?" is the question asked and answered on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The second sentence of the answer reads, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

This answer opens up unlimited possibilities for the unfolding of the larger concept of life as spiritual. In the proportion that the spiritual verity can be proved, it is discerned.

Endeavoring to realize in some small degree that we live in a thought world, and that the physical senses do not testify to the absolute truth about creation, a young student of Christian Science once said to herself: "Well, after all, what do I know but consciousness? When I say, 'I hear the song of a bird, I see a star,' I mean that I am conscious of these wonders. What do I know of them? I know them through my concept of them." Of course this was only a steppingstone leading her to a further search for the absolute truth about God, man, and the universe.

Later this student had many proofs of the power of Truth when applied as the result of even a little spiritual perception. For example, one evening when she was suffering from a sick headache, she was able to keep her poise and entertain invited guests by being persistently conscious of "the scientific statement of being." During the dinner and the early part of the evening, above and around all that was being said and done the closing sentences of that statement were almost constantly with her: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Suddenly the suffering ceased, vanished into nothingness, and left no aftereffects. The truth those words express had acted upon and destroyed the belief of discord; and the consciousness of distress had changed to the consciousness of harmony.

This proved true Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 14): "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." What a blessing it is that we can so guard our thoughts as to eject from them the error which brings suffering, because it is not of God, not of Truth!

Jesus accepted no belief of separation from his Father, the great First Cause. He understood that all reality is in infinite God, and is good, that the kingdom of God is within righteous thinking; else how could he have done his mighty works, and destroyed the illusion of sin, disease, and death?

Christian Science is the Science of being, as revealed in the teaching and works of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. It reveals divine Principle as God, who is Love. It is practical, workable. Understanding it we are enabled to solve the many problems that confront us in everyday experience. Step by step we can prove our oneness with the one perfect Mind, and find manifested in our lives intelligence, wisdom, unselfish love, health, completeness, abundance under the law of God.

It is good to take unto ourselves Paul's admonition in his letter to the Romans (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

The proofs that come through our trust in the perfect will of God convince us that true consciousness is spiritual. Then as we take our part in human affairs, whatever difficulties may present themselves to us, we are able to silence the many suggestions that we are standing alone, apart from the one infinite Mind.

No matter where one may be serving, or under what circumstances, if one is conscious of the ever-presence and omnipotence of God, who is Life, Truth, and Love, he is giving the highest service to the world, to his fellow men. And he may be sure that he is governed and protected by all-embracing divine Love. "For in him we live, and move, and have our being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Wahres Bewusstsein

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Es kann einer in einer entlegenen Gegend in verhältnismäßiger Abgeschiedenheit, in einem dünn bevölkerten Bezirk oder im Herzen einer Großstadt leben, ist aber sein Begriff vom Dasein materiell, auf den Augenschein der materiellen Sinne gegründet, so ist seine Lebensanschauung beschränkt. Wer hat sich nicht schon nach einer tieferen, befriedigenderen Erfahrung gesehnt? Erweitern die Bestrebungen der Menschen nicht beständig den mentalen Horizont, die Grenzen ihres Bewußtseins, in ihrem Bemühen, zu verstehen, was das Leben wirklich ist?

„Wie lautet die wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins?", fragt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 468 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", und der zweite Satz ihrer Antwort lautet: „Das All ist das unendliche Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn Gott ist das All in allem".

Diese Antwort erschließt unbegrenzte Möglichkeiten der Entfaltung des tieferen Begriffs vom Leben als geistig. In dem Verhältnis, wie die geistige Wahrheit bewiesen werden kann, wird sie wahrgenommen.

In dem Bemühen, sich einigermaßen klar zu machen, daß wir in einer Gedankenwelt leben, und daß die körperlichen Sinne nicht für die unbedingte Wahrheit über die Schöpfung zeugen, sagte sich eine junge Christliche Wissenschafterin einmal: „Weiß ich denn überhaupt etwas anderes als das Bewußtsein? Wenn ich sage: ‚Ich höre einen Vogel singen, ich sehe einen Stern', meine ich, daß ich mir dieser Wunder bewußt bin. Was weiß ich von ihnen? Ich kenne sie durch meinen Begriff von ihnen". Dies war natürlich nur ein Schrittstein, der sie zu weiterem Forschen nach der absoluten Wahrheit über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall führte.

Später hatte diese Wissenschafterin viele Beweise der Kraft der Wahrheit, wenn sie sie als Ergebnis selbst einer kleinen geistigen Wahrnehmung anwandte. Als sie z. B. eines Abends an Kopfschmerzen mit Übelkeit litt, konnte sie ihr Gleichgewicht bewahren und eingeladene Gäste unterhalten, indem sie sich beharrlich „der wissenschaftlichen Erklärung des Seins" bewußt war. Während des Essens und zu Beginn der Abendunterhaltung dachte sie bei allem, was gesagt und getan wurde, fast beständig an die Schlußsätze dieser Erklärung: „Geist ist Gott, und der Mensch ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Folglich ist der Mensch nicht materiell; er ist geistig". Plötzlich hörte das Leiden auf, verging in nichts und hinterließ keine Nachwirkungen. Die Wahrheit in jenen Worten hatte die Disharmonieannahme verneint und zerstört, und das Schmerzbewußtsein hatte sich in das Harmoniebewußtsein verwandelt.

Dies bewies die Wahrheit der Erklärung Mrs. Eddys (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 14): „Werde dir einen einzigen Augenblick bewußt, daß das Leben und Intelligenz rein geistig sind—weder in noch von der Materie—und der Körper wird keine Klagen äußern. Wenn du an einer Annahme von Krankheit leidest, wirst du entdecken, daß du augenblicks gesund bist". Was für ein Segen es ist, daß wir über unsere Gedanken so wachen können, daß wir den Irrtum, der Leiden bringt, von ihnen verbannen können, weil er nicht von Gott, nicht von der Wahrheit kommt!

Jesus ließ keine Annahme der Trennung von seinem Vater, der großen Grundursache, gelten. Er verstand, daß alle Wirklichkeit in dem unendlichen Gott ist und gut ist; daß das Reich Gottes in gerechtem Denken ist. Wie hätte er sonst seine mächtigen Werke tun und die Trugvorstellungen Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zerstören können?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Wissenschaft des Seins, wie sie in der Lehre und den Werken Christi Jesu, des Wegweisers, geoffenbart ist. Sie enthüllt das göttliche Prinzip als Gott, der die Liebe ist. Sie ist praktisch, ausführbar. Wenn wir sie verstehen, sind wir fähig, die vielen Probleme zu lösen, die sich uns im täglichen Leben darbieten. Schritt für Schritt können wir unser Einssein mit dem einen vollkommenen Gemüt beweisen und in unserem Leben Intelligenz, Weisheit, selbstlose Liebe, Gesundheit, Vollständigkeit und Fülle unter dem Gesetz Gottes bekundet finden.

Man tut gut daran, sich die Ermahnung des Apostels Paulus in seinem Briefe an die Römer (Röm. 12, 2) zu Herzen zu nehmen: „Stellet euch nicht dieser Welt gleich, sondern verändert euch durch Erneuerung eures Sinnes, auf daß ihr prüfen möget, welches da sei der gute, wohlgefällige und vollkommene Gotteswille".

Die Beweise, die wir durch unser Vertrauen auf den vollkommenen Willen Gottes erfahren, überzeugen uns, daß wahres Bewußtsein geistig ist. Wenn wir dann an menschlichen Angelegenheiten teilnehmen, gleichviel was für Schwierigkeiten sich uns darbieten mögen, können wir die vielen Einflüsterungen, daß wir allein stehen, d. h. von dem einen unendlichen Gemüt getrennt seien, zum Schweigen bringen.

Es macht nichts aus, wo oder unter was für Umständen einer auch dienen mag; denn wenn er sich der Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gottes, der das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe ist, bewußt ist, leistet er der Welt, seinen Mitmenschen, den höchsten Dienst. Und er kann sicher sein, daß er von der allumfassenden göttlichen Liebe regiert und geschützt wird. „Denn in ihm leben, weben und wir".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Pleasure Cruise

This tall-treed, roving star of quiet name,
Whose way it is to cruise the atmospheres,
Past cool and cooling stars of limited fame,
Gazing awhile at every coast she nears—
Rides never near enough to any one
To hear what sound is there—of war—or bird,
Nor near enough to know what rivers run
Through meadow-flowers whose names we never heard.

And we, her sons and daughters, take our turn
Staring at coastlines through the summer night,
And skeptic, all, we doubt if we should learn,
By going there, a sweeter sound or sight
Than thrush, and thrush-song, and these flowers that wear
The names we gave them out of love we bear.

DAVID MORTON

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Intimate Message: Washington

The 'Inner Cabinet' ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Who are the men most influential with President Roosevelt in the conduct of the war on both the military and domestic fronts?

Washington correspondents are asked that question more frequently than any other, and it is useful to appraise events in the terms of those who make them. At the moment two national magazines are polling newspapermen to get a composite judgment of the key figures in the Government.

For readers of The Christian Science Monitor I am not going to offer merely a personal opinion. The following list represents the consensus of half a dozen colleagues who have known the Government and its changing personalities intimately for a number of years. It also corresponds with the judgment of one high official who himself is in this "inner cabinet." As of today, then, we offer:

The varsity team—Harry L. Hopkins undoubtedly ranks second only to the President himself in influencing the civilian and political and strategic course of the war. He is Mr. Roosevelt's personal chief of staff, an Iowa harnessmaker's son and former social service worker in New York who as the President's alter ego is an intimate of prime ministers, generals, commissars and kings.

Mr. Hopkins lives at the White House, eats at the White House and works at the White House. He and Mr. Roosevelt occupy adjoining rooms and spend many evenings and odd hours in consultation on virtually every major problem on which the President must make a decision.

In the conduct of the war Mr. Hopkins has adjourned social-reform thinking more decisively than any other high New Dealer, in the judgment of some of his closest non-New Deal associates.

Mr. Hopkins takes no "soft" attitude toward the war nor toward the sacrifices which every group of Americans must make in order to win the war. This viewpoint was gratifyingly apparent to his colleagues when Mr. Hopkins served on the pre-WPB Supply Priorities and Allocation Board and has been evident in his few conversations with correspondents.

Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, former Chief of Naval Operations, lately Ambassador to France, has now been elevated to the unprecedented post of Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, for which the President said this week he wanted a man in whom he has great confidence. Admiral Leahy, immediately an important figure, may become the most influential military man in the Government.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and his immediate aide, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, pretty much run the armed services, subordinate only to the President.

Donald M. Nelson, Director of War Production, who swam steadily to the top in wave after wave of OPM, SPAB and WPB reorganizations, continues to grow in standing with the White House. Harry Hopkins has continuously supported him and he has the confidence of industrialists and New Dealers alike. His job is production and nothing else. The President leaves him alone and Mr. Nelson mixes into neither policy nor strategy outside his field.

Embraced in this "inner cabinet" category but by no means decisively influential in the war are secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox. Mr. Stimson is shrewd, balanced, more experienced in his job than most civilians and his judgment is often asked by Mr. Roosevelt. Colonel Knox is a diligent, hard-working executive who has speeded the upbuilding of the Navy and its morale, but neither he nor Mr. Stimson really run their departments. General Marshall and Admiral King are the Army and the Navy today without much interference by the civilian heads. They advise the President directly, not through the Secretaries.

Outside of military matters, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace might well be considered the second most important adviser to the White House—second to Harry Hopkins. Mr. Wallace eschews war strategy although he is well informed. He is primarily engaged in postwar plans, sees eye to eye with Mr. Roosevelt on the pattern of things to come and is concerned with seeing that they do come.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull remains a valued and valuable colleague, influential with the country and therefore influential with the President. Undersecretary Sumner Welles, a skilled diplomat of acute and perceptive judgment, is of great service to the President. There is no more informed official in the Government in the whole broad diplomatic-military world landscape.

Itinerant advisers—no list of men around the President can overlook his two London representatives, Ambassador John G. Winant and lend-lease expediter Averell Harriman, who rank high in Mr. Roosevelt's esteem and who are likely to become more influential rather than less.

Second team—though not at the pinnacle, this second coterie of advisers comprises officials who help shape vital decisions. Its personnel will fluctuate from time to time.

At the moment the "second team" would include at the very minimum Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York, the last remaining member of the original Roosevelt "Brain Trust," an administrative reorganizer and architect of many presidential executive orders; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, confidant of the President; Archibald MacLeish, scholarly idea man and practical poet; Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget but more accurately the business manager of the Government; and Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to President Wilson in the first world war.

Adviser in chief—in the final analysis, let there be no mistake about it, Franklin D. Roosevelt is the most influential man with the President; he is his own closest adviser.

Memo From Britain:

Psychological Offensive ..... *By Mallory Browne*

Whatever the course fighting in Egypt may take from now on, it is already clear the British and Allied troops there have had to combat not merely German panzer divisions but one of the most obvious attempts at aggression by propaganda yet made by the Axis.

Ever since the British forces were withdrawn from frontier positions after the fall of Tobruk, both the Germans and Italians have been making an all-out attack in an effort to win the Egyptian campaign mentally before it was finished outwardly.

Here in London it was only too evident. Not since the days of the German break-through into France have German methods of high-pressure propaganda been so apparent. Just as they had done in France in May and June of 1940, so in recent weeks the Germans tried every possible trick to accompany their military break-through into Egypt with a mental break-through, sowing confusion and fear, spreading alarm and lack of confidence. The main psychological attack has been centered on Egypt and the Axis Radio is still doing its best, or rather worst, to unsettle Egypt's population, at the same time claiming Germany and Italy wanted to maintain Egyptian independence. There is also the old familiar attempt to stir up anti-Semitic feeling. In Turkey, an intensive diplomatic drive was launched to coincide with the British retreat. Every effort is being made to convince the Turks the British are already beaten.

Britain itself has been subjected to a deluge of radiocasts from German-controlled stations in France, Belgium and Holland as well as from stations in the Reich itself, aimed at convincing the British people and their leaders that the Army in Egypt was already beaten and that it was hopeless to try to do anything about it.

The big debate in the British Parliament on the Libya campaign after the fall of Tobruk seemed at times to come close to playing into the hands of Nazi propaganda. The no-confidence motion was naturally made the most of by German radio propagandists. Winston Churchill, in concluding the debate, emphasized the importance of decisively defeating this Nazi effort to break down confidence in Britain's war leadership during the crucial battle. "Everything that can be thought of or raked up has been used to weaken confidence in this Government, to prove that the ministers are incompetent and to weaken their confidence in themselves, to make the Army distrust the backing it is getting, to represent the Government as a set of nonentities over whom the Prime Minister towers, and even to undermine me, if possible, before the eyes of the Nation. All this to be poured out by cable and by radio to all parts of the world, to distress our friends and to delight all of our foes."

Meanwhile, official German and Italian communiqués were used in the effort to undermine resistance at the front to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces. Thus, after Tobruk the German communiqué spoke of German and Italian troops "in hot pursuit of the beaten British."

This theme of "the beaten British" was then hammered out daily during Marshal Rommel's advance toward the Nile delta. The German and Italian Radio, including the Vichy-controlled French broadcasting stations, took up the cry and have since swelled it into a constant chorus. No opportunity has been lost by Axis propagandists to convince all concerned—including Egyptians, Turks, Spanish, French, as well as the British Army itself in Egypt and the British people at home—that the British are already beaten.

Even through the period of the British stand at El Alamein, this psychological offensive continued in full cry.

Consequently, I believe it is not too much to say that Parliament's overwhelming defeat of a no-confidence motion was part and parcel of the Eighth Army's stand in the desert at El Alamein, for morale at home and at the front are closely linked.

This war had already been widely recognized as being, more than any previous conflict, a mental struggle. Propaganda, political warfare, fifth columnism—these are plain indications of the importance to this side of modern warfare. The Egyptian campaign in recent days has provided fresh proofs of attempts of Hitler's making to win this war by mental means, and it should be a new warning to democratic peoples to strengthen their morale and spiritual defenses against this modernized version of an age-old aggressive occultism.

To Change the Subject:

An "Adventure" by Trolley ..... *By Marjorie Morrill*

No gas or tires may not be a picnic, but busses and streetcars took us on a picnic and did it more comfortably and with as little effort as on any picnic I ever attended. We autoless city dwellers "discovered" streetcars and busses one hot day and so had our picnic, not miles out in the country, but at the Arnold Arboretum, a sylvan spot nestled in the midst of a residential section of Boston, scarcely five miles from City Hall.

It was lush and cool there, under trees, beside a pond, watching wood duck, just like the country. We took just sandwiches, cookies, and fruit and made ourselves comfortable near a drinking bubbler because there are no hot-dog stands in these 223 acres of unspoiled forest preserve. Since we carried it all in paper bags, which could be discarded in a refuse can, we had nothing to gather up and lug home.

But the part of the experience that I especially want to stress is how really comfortable and pleasant it is to get about by streetcar and bus. Really more so than by auto, because there was no racing along scarcely seeing places but crying: "I don't like this spot. Let's drive on further. We'll see something better."

None of us exactly knew how to reach the Arboretum. So, as we boarded the bus, one of us said: "I'm going to get into a conversation with the driver."

He overheard the remark and answered: "Well, that's fine. What can I do for you?"

That certainly got things off to a good start. He gave clear and simple directions, and the motorman on the next car was equally friendly and pleasant about telling just where to get off his car and how to proceed on foot.

After lunch, we walked about in the Arboretum saying: "I always wonder what the names of trees are, but as long as I walk around in here, I'll know. Now this," pausing to read a tag placed at about eye level on a big shady tree, "is a Quercus Alba."

For more than an hour we walked, climbed, cooled off on a bench under a Pinus Strobus, and even found a pine grove where we could lie flat on a hillside and on the horizon see the Customs House Tower, Boston's best-known landmark, or look down on a near-by street bounding the Arboretum and see passenger busses go by, occasionally stopping at an Arboretum gate.

That experience encouraged me to try another adventure by streetcar and bus. I say "adventure" because that is what "the boss" calls it. When any member of the staff has to tackle a job that seems complicated or beset with obstacles of one kind or another, he goads us on by saying: "Try it. It will be an adventure." And so we go forth, eager to turn the experience, whatever it may be, into a glowing adventure so we can hurry back and tell "the boss" all about it.

Well, this other destination that I decided to find by streetcar and bus is the Municipal Golf Links. Now that one cannot be sure of getting a ride from a friend, it seems wise to locate recreation spots within easy accessibility by street railway and learn how to make the trip. Probably it has been perfectly simple to get to the Golf Course right along. But I did not know how. Not only that but it always had been a mystery to me when I happened upon it when out driving. I looked upon it as something like the moon, seen over a different shoulder or through a different window every time the car takes a turn in the road. But now, thanks to the kindly assistance of streetcar men, I have it anchored right at the end of the bus line.

Censors Hold First Line of Defense Against Invader

American Paul Prys under Director Price 'on their toes' to keep any information of value away from the enemy—Army and Navy experts continued on the job—Close watch on mails and cables.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—The Office of Censorship has a trying and prying job on its hands today. By law, it is empowered to examine every piece of communication entering or leaving the United States. By dint of hard work, it manages to scrutinize or audition almost all of them, and with small delay to them in the process.

Letters, cables, press dispatches, radio broadcasts, films, sheets of music, books—even the tiny roles borne aloft by carrier pigeons—are censored by the men and women working under Byron Price, Director of Censorship in Washington. They constitute America's first line of defense against espionage, sabotage and the innocent leakage of information valuable to the enemy. They know it, and they're "on their toes," the 6,000 and more Paul Prys now mobilized.

Co-ordinated Service

The blue pencils of America's wartime censorship are wielded by Navy, Army and civilian bureaus co-ordinated under the Office of Censorship. Foreign mails entering and leaving the United States are scanned by the postal censorship which in New York employs a staff of 2,000 men and women, including officers detached from the Army, experts of wide background, and clerks.

A group of Army officers had been studying postal censorship before the United States entered the war, and a group of Navy officers had been studying cable censorship. When the Office of Censorship was established by President Roosevelt, Director Price continued these Army and Navy officers in the postal and cable divisions of the new organization. These officers are detailed to the Office of Censorship and are responsible to Mr. Price.

Letters homeward bound from soldiers on foreign soil are censored first by the Army at the camps where they originate. Cable and radio censorship is handled by a selected staff of Naval officers with New York headquarters at 67 Broad Street. It was this Navy organization which on the Sunday night of the Pearl Harbor attack imposed America's first cable scrutiny since 1918.

Other censors listen in on long-distance conversations with points outside the United States. Branches of the various censorships are stationed in strategic cities throughout the nation so as to maintain what is termed a "peripheral" censorship. United States and British censorships are co-operating closely in an effort to prevent any duplication of their activities.

Trained Examiners

It would take a clever Mr. Moto to sneak something past the personnel at the New York Postal Censorship Station at 244 Seventh Avenue, where the mails are scanned. Here specially-trained examiners go through approximately 400,000 pieces of mail each day, sniffing them for secret writing and code messages as well as more visible forbidden statements. Most of the letters are on their way again, resealed and bearing the censors' badge of approval, inside 24 hours after receipt.

Foreign mail in New York was originally handled by a few workers under Col. Harry O. Compton, a reserve officer from Washington State. The present mass of mail, estimated at 100 times the first figures, compels the larger work force which is still under Colonel Compton, who reports to Col. W. Preston Corderman, chief postal censor, who reports to Mr. Price.

The specialist Sherlock Holmeses at this office are often persons of wide background—retired bank officials, doctors of philosophy, musicians, exporters, professors—who take a delight in matching their wits against enemy malice aforethought. Motivated by patriotism, some are working at considerable financial sacrifice.

There are reasons for employing such erudition. When a sheet of music arrives through the mails, it takes a musician to decide whether the piece has the earmarks of genuine composition or is a code done in musical notes. Code specialists, in turn, are often able to spot a language cipher in the midst of a chatty letter, or in a volume of prose. How they go about it remains a censor office secret.

Letters may arrive written in Arabic or Esperanto, Gaelic or Urdu, Sanskrit or Icelandic; someone among the 900 translators on call at this New York office will be able to decipher the scrawls, for they speak more than 100 tongues.

Censors are pledged to secrecy and tell no tales after hours about the confidential information they may have chanced upon. Some of the more humorous incidents which lighten the censor's day do leak out, however, including a few which disprove the intent of Mr. Price's remark that "no one need doubt where a censor would wind up in a popularity contest."

More than one letter-writer, doubtless moved by consideration, has included a piece of chewing gum or candy in his envelope with instructions to the censor to enjoy same while reading his epistle. That's all right with the censor, but if the edible was intended as a bribe, it has never worked that way.

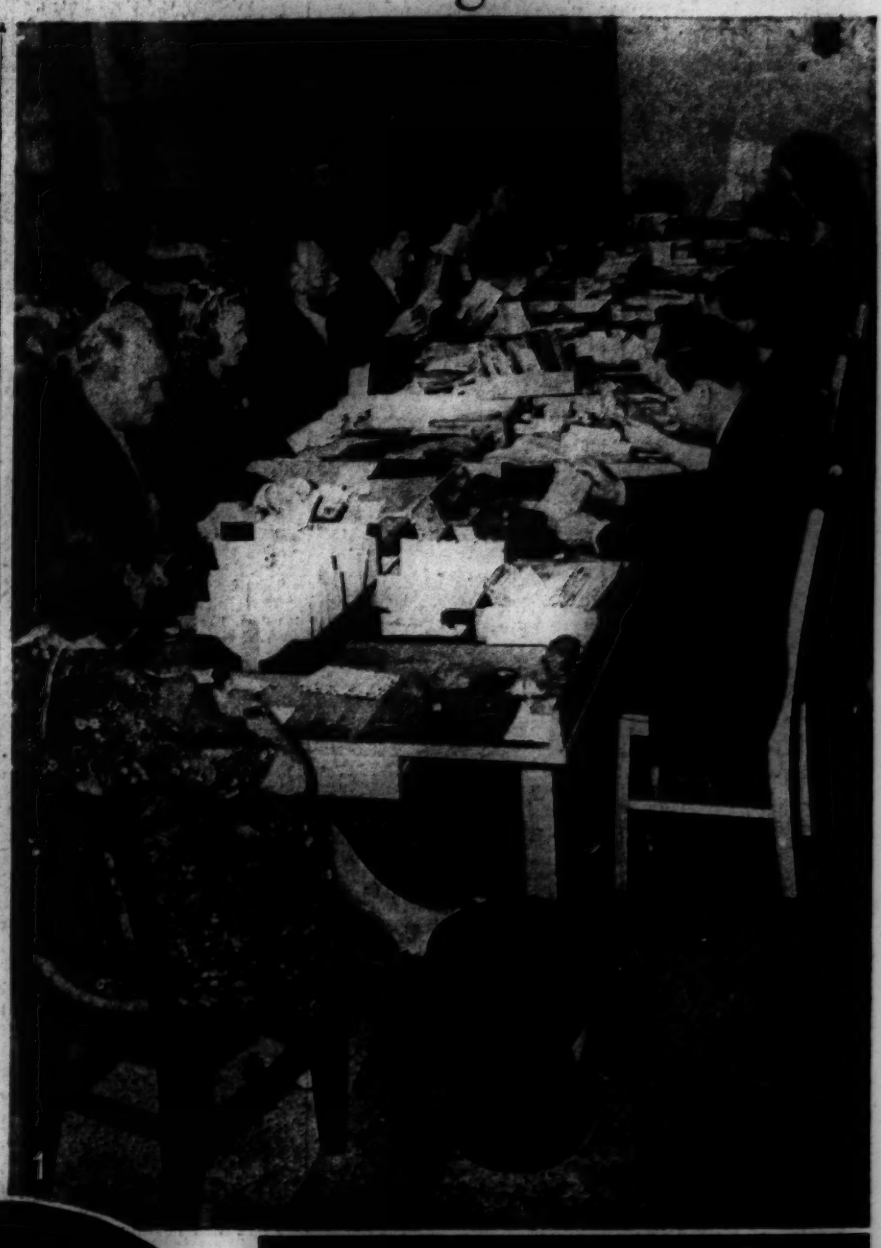
Evidencing a lesser regard were the contents of an envelope recently addressed on one Admiral Yamamoto of Japan. Inside, when the censor opened it, was a single slip of paper bearing in large black letters the greeting:

"Hello, Nosey."

Another writer, confessing a present weakness, wrote as follows:

"Dear Mr. Censor: I am in love with a leatherneck, and I intend to keep on writing. Some of it may be mushy, but please don't black out a single 'sweetheart.'"

After looking to see if any code was involved in the persistent repetition of this word, the censor doubtless complied.



Associated Press; Wide World

Censoring the Mails

One of the big jobs of the war is examining all types of communication entering or leaving the United States. Huge quantities of foreign mail pass through the New York Postal Censorship station where specially trained examiners go through the letters looking for cipher, code, or secret ink messages. (1) Portion of the staff of the New York station. More than 900 translators in this office alone are able to read languages all the way from Arabic and Iranian to Hindustani. (2) "Shaving" a letter. Worker uses a razor on a letter to cut out a sentence containing information that may be of value to the enemy. (3) The mirror test reveals whether or not there is crafty use of the inside of the envelope or other means to secrete information. (4) Dutch examiner in the New York office using a magnifying glass to detect possible hidden information between the lines.

Filipinos Continue to Resist Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The Filipinos are continuing to resist at every step Japanese attempts to rule their islands, the Office of War Information announced today on the basis of a study of Japanese broadcasts.

On July 19 Japanese forces made a systematic house-to-house search in northern districts of greater Manila. Firearms, printing machines and parts, special typewriters, radio transmitters, wireless communications and parts were confiscated. In announcing these raids, the Manila radio offered rewards for information leading to the seizure of such articles.

Guerrilla bands, officially admitted to be remnants of the Filipino-American forces, are holding out in the jungles and forests of Luzon, Mindanao and other islands of the Archipelago.

Early in June, the Manila radio broadcast an appeal to the guerrilla units to surrender. "Unfortunately," the broadcast said, "some persons are continuing their useless resistance against the Imperial Japanese Forces. Stop war and surrender now."

Although the deadline for the patriots to surrender was June 30, there have been no broadcasts received by Government listening posts indicating that any of the guerrilla units accepted the offer.

Announcing that many Filipinos were "obstructing reconstruction," the Japanese military authorities on July 8 banned all political societies and assemblies of a political nature.

Filipino prisoners of war are being held as hostages until the population shows "signs of readiness to collaborate," Radio Tokyo said. In June, the Japanese announced the conditional release of sick and wounded prisoners, but said the liberation of others would be ordered only when collaboration became a reality.

No order releasing able-bodied prisoners has been issued, and a later Manila broadcast said, "It is too bad that certain elements are jeopardizing the chances of all prisoners to be released. The military police cannot tolerate this, and action will be taken."

Other Manila and Tokyo broadcasts have announced:

Eight persons were executed and others imprisoned because "they were found guilty of possessing anti-Japanese and pro-American ideas." They opposed celebrations for the Emperor's Birthday and circulated leaflets on April 28.

Schools, business houses, industries, transportation and communication facilities and theaters were taken over by the Japanese, shut down tight, and only allowed to re-open under Japanese operation. The Japanese language was introduced in schools as a major course, and inducements were offered adults to study Japanese. English names of streets and places were eliminated.

Propaganda is widely used by the Japanese, with a pseudo-Filipino commentator compatriot, broadcasting daily. He exhorts the natives to accept the Japanese as "brothers in the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

A Japanese propagandist returned from the Philippines boasted he had used the religious appeal—that Japan had representation at the Vatican—and had staged radio dramas based on Japanese doctrines.

Food for Children of Greece Is Declared Urgently Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Dr. Homer W. Davis, Executive Vice-President of the Greek War Relief Association, appealed to Americans today to help keep the children of Greece alive.

He announced that he had been assured by the United States Government that the food sent by the Association is reaching the Greek people.

Dr. Davis, President of Athens College, reports that the Association's soup-kitchens are enabling seven out of eight people in Athens to subsist today.

"But a single plate of beans or peas is hopelessly inadequate for the thousands who are at the point of starvation," he added. "The Association is sending grain, vitamins, powdered milk, onions, potatoes and other food and vegetable products. More grain, beans and vitamins must be provided for the Association's soup-kitchens. All contributed funds will be used to buy the food and the vitamins without which Greek children cannot be kept alive."

"Do we in America realize that today the men, women and children now remaining in Greece are still fighting for our United Nations' cause? Today guerrilla bands of brave Greeks are fighting in the mountains. Their acts of sabotage harass their oppressors in every way. They derail trains, attack garrisons, and destroy road transport convoys.

"Outside of Greece, escaped soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting with the United Nations forces. Six thousand Greek seamen are fighting the Battle of the Atlantic in Greek merchant ships totaling a million tons. Two complete Greek Army brigades have escaped, have been refitted, and are fighting today in the Middle East. A thousand airmen have been equipped with bombers, and have been fighting beside our own men in the Libyan campaign.

"But at home in Greece, while many of their men are fighting in the cause of freedom, the women and children are starving.

"But the Greek War Relief Association, working very closely with the United States Government, is now officially authorized to send food to Greece. Our Government assures us that this food, sent by the Greek War Relief Association, is reaching the Greek people. The little which has thus far been sent has, however, only touched the fringes of a surpassing need. The way has now been opened for more adequate shipments of food. American mothers and fathers are now being asked to help keep the children of Greece alive. They are being asked, indeed, to help to save a nation which, as history may well show, has by its sacrifice saved our own cause."

Headquarters of the Greek War Relief Association are at 730 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry
Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Look Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

Chapter Three

Lydia, clutching tightly at her cloak as the wind buffeted her round the corner into Handler's Street, looked back to see if Julie, with her basket, still followed.

The wind, which seemed to come from all four corners, caught her again as her wooden klompen quickened their pace into Rom Street. Lydia hadn't intended to come out today, but since Alie had suddenly taken to lace-making, Groetmoeder's bobbins were no longer sufficient. Perhaps Caesar, the wood-carver, might have finished those ordered a month ago.

It was pleasant to be out in the fresh damp air, and it would be pleasant to be back again where so much was happening all at once. Groetmoeder had commanded a devastating spring cleaning and scouring, and Father had taken the day off from his counting house to plan his season's garden and set out the plaited straw beehives in the stumpy little brick built tower beneath the summer-house. And from the small wood pavilion atop the ten-foot bee-tower you could view still further delightful activity. Slaves, directed by soldiers, were clearing the clumps of willows that might give cover to some enemy crawling along the beach. And just beneath the stockade Wolf had set rollers under the keel of his sloop, Chipmunk, and was waiting for Yoff, his negro boy, to lead down the yoke of oxen to launch it into the river.

Half way up Rom Street, a little shanty, patchwork of short odd lengths of timbers, crouched between two taller neighbors. Poor old Caesar's home and workshop never seemed to be in the same place two years running. He set up his house in an empty lot, if no one objected, and settled in. Then was forced to take down his crazy structure and to move on just as soon as groundrent was demanded. A small door off the steep street, two steps down to the workshop, and the pleasant odor of exotic timbers and American nutwoods, of hot glue and fresh shavings.

Caesar, the Carver

A spider-like little African, with a kinky cap of grizzled hair, laid down mallet and chisel, wriggled out from behind his workbench, clambered over a clutter of sawn planks, vanished a moment, to pop up from beneath a half-made table almost at Lydia's feet. His silent grin was both welcome and understanding of her errand.

With a skip and a jump he pulled out a drawer in the bottom of the tall Dutch kas, the big carved mahogany cabinet that had stood in each of Caesar's successive workshops. In the drawer were the bobbins, the two samples she had given him and a handful of new ones. With another grin, a grin of triumph this time, he mingled them together, and clearly challenged her to distinguish old from new.

"You count 'em, Mistress," said Julie firmly.

"They're wonderful, Caesar. Just exactly right." And they were; stained and waxed and rubbed down till the new might have been heirlooms from Holland, like the old. It took fine polished wood not to catch the delicate thread of lacework and to give pleasure in the handling.

"Was goodt?" queried the craftsman, still greedy for praise.

"Wonderful," repeated Lydia. "Now how much do they cost? How much?" She opened the purse on her chatelaine so he should understand; Caesar, leaving Africa a grown man, had learned little of either Dutch or English.

The craftsman's smile faded. He gave a little shrug and with outthrust contemptuous lips indicated an iron-bound, padlocked money box with a coin-slit in its lid.

"Old Mynheer Krol take all the money he earn," said Julie. "Everybody know the poor savage buy his freedom many times over. But Mynheer Krol, he just say 'You still owe fifty, maybe five hundred, guilder. You not free till you pay.'"

A Carved Kas

Lydia slipped a few coins into the slot, that would be all the grasping Alderman would get. But she'd ask Groetmoeder to send down food and perhaps clothes; Caesar looked as though he needed both.

She musn't go until she had examined the kas again. One side and the front of the tall cabinet was finished; polished and beeswaxed until you felt you could see deep, deep into the rich dark wood. The further end was still in the rough, with just the first patterning of gouge and chisel to give an indication that here might be another palm tree and there perhaps a tall plumed African chief, or an odd bird, or a wriggling crocodile.

Along the front panel marched an army of strange warriors, some with spear and shield, some with what seemed to be crossbows, some bare of skin, some in a padded kind of armour. Why, it might be the pictured story of the very tribal raid which had captured this old man . . . he was younger then of course . . . and sold him as a slave to a raider of the West India Company. A man who could do such carving didn't need to read or write; he could tell the tale with clean sharp cuts of his rough looking chisel.

"Heathenish figures," sniffed Julie.

Julie, though born in Albany, couldn't understand, didn't even begin to realize what a kas meant to a Dutch girl. Every girl of good family had her cabinet, a wedding gift which would hold her pewter, her silver, her more valuable china. And just because Alie had been named for Groetmoeder, she, in time, would own the big walnut kas which stood now in the voorhuis. Of course Father could have one made for his eldest daughter, or he could import one clear from Holland. But no girl in all this town would have such a wedding piece as this. Lydia's eye lingered upon it with affection.

Someone came whistling up the street, the whistle turned in at the shop, and the rickety door slammed behind Wolfert de Vos, whom she'd last seen making ready his sloop.

Caesar did another imitation of a spider scuttling over its web, scrambled down into a corner, and appeared again with two wooden pulley blocks.

Grave News

Wolf slid a coin into the box, then, together, Lydia and he left the little store. Scarce out of the door they ran into Antlered Deer with all his family trailing behind him. Lydia, exchanging salutations, patted hands with the beaming squaw, and admired the new, beady-eyed papoose in its pig-a-back cradle. All Albany children learned to speak at least one Indian tongue, for nearly every household had grown up with an Indian family camped somewhere among the fields and orchards of the country house.

The Mohawk brought, he said, news—grave news. The French, forewarned of Peter Schuyler's expedition, had had time to summon troops from nearby Montreal. Meeting at Le Prairie they had outnumbered him by many, many, and defeated him. But Peter Schuyler and his few Indian allies had cut their way through and were now in retreat.

"It is good that I place these," with a sweep of his arm Antlered Deer indicated his family, "where the white man may protect them, while I and others of my people go forth to meet the French and their Caughnawaga dogs."

Ten minutes later, Wolf was back on the riverside, urging Yoff and the oxen to more strenuous effort.

The oxen lunged valiantly up the shelving beach, the bow of the sloop rose above the hummock, and for a moment the boat teetered perilously. Then the bows came down with a crash, but safely, on the fresh set of rollers. And as the oxen drew up onto firm ground, slowly, but unfaltering the Chipmunk reached the waterline.

There was need to hurry. Even by nightfall an order might come down from the Fort closing all gates, confining every citizen within the stockade, just as they had been penned in all winter. The furs, Andries' furs, now slung in a bundle from the low ceiling of the cabin, those furs must be taken to New York; there was no nearer market.

He wedged the stone ballast a little tighter down in the bow, replaced some floor boards and started to work amidships.

Then a hail from without. "Wolf! Wolfert de Vos!"

Harmanus' voice. And Harmanus was the last person he wanted to encounter.

But there was no hope of dodging him. A yoke of oxen don't launch a sloop unassisted. Harmanus knew who owned the Chipmunk and had already called his name.

"Well?" Wolf stuck his head out of the cockpit.

Harmanus came up and aboard without a word, swung himself over into the cockpit and thrust head and shoulders into the cabin. Wolf's fingers itched to sling him out again; a man's ship was a man's house, which no one should enter uninvited.

"I asked you before, Wolf," Harmanus' voice as intrusive as his big nose, "if you'd seen anything of Andries. It's a serious matter whom she'd last seen making ready his sloop.

The Story Starts Here

In Albany of Colonial days, the Young Companies—groups in which girls and boys were organized for social activities—played a prominent part in the community life. Lydia Vedder was a member of the Blue company, of which Wolfert de Vos was leader. Andries, a boy of French ancestry, whose erratic ways often got him into trouble, was a Blue, too, and was often a care to his friends. Harmanus Krol, leader of the Greens and son of Alderman Krol, was a trouble maker. Albany was then in a perilous position, with the French and Indians threatening it on the north and factions dividing it within.

"I will tell you responsible for the full value of the furs. And for the letter."

Since Harmanus and therefore his father, the Alderman, already knew of Wolf's connection with Andries, the letter would tell them nothing. More, it might conveniently mislead them. They would reason that it meant that Andries had sent the pelts by a messenger, not brought them. And the more their cunning minds dwelt upon it, the more it would seem to exonerate Wolf, to leave him free of suspicion. Free of questioning, free to help this member of his company who was in trouble. But his triumph abated somewhat. How? The furs were to have bought Andries more powder, ball and provisions. And now the furs were gone.

Harmanus was out of sight, down the beach. Wolf called to Yoff, "We do not launch today."

Nor would they sail for New York in the morning. That madcap Andries must be found and warned.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

By courtesy The Robert C. Vose Galleries

"Thinking," a Study in Oil on Paper by Edna Hibel

Speaking of Books

Book Reviews

Arctic Saga

"Stefansson: Prophet of the North," by Earl Parker Hanson (Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $2.50), tells the life story of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, American explorer of Icelandic inheritance. This record of the famous Arctic explorer's achievements is inspiring. From his discoveries and by living for eleven years among the Eskimos as one of them, Stefansson was able to see the region, not as barren, grim and inhospitable but as a place with possibilities for colonizing because of its vast riches which the world needed.

Stefansson has proved to be a prophet as well as an explorer, for today his ideas of colonizing are being carried out in making use of the "friendly Arctic," and he is recognized as one of the leaders in the world's present northward expansion. Older boys will find this book as exciting as an adventure story and will have the added satisfaction of following the actual experiences of one who chose exploration as a career, and of whom it is said: "Stefansson will stand for all time as the great interpreter of the North."

Young America

Three books of early days in America's history with special interest for boys are: (1) "Young Shannon: Scout With Lewis and Clark," by Grace Voris Curl, illustrated by Paul Lantz (Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $2.); (2) "The Man Who Would Not Wait: The Story of Aaron Burr," by Mary Tarver Carroll, with decorations by James MacDonald (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2.); (3) "Mark of Seneca Basin," by Hazel Raybold Langdale, illustrated by Sandra James. (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.)

"Young Shannon" is thrilling enough for any boy and gives a realistic account of the Lewis and Clark expedition as seen through the eyes of George Shannon, its youngest member. Looking for work to earn money for his education, George chanced upon Lewis, who inspired him with a desire to join up with the expedition that was setting out to explore the great new territory purchased by President Jefferson. On May 4, 1805, he went with this brave group who accomplished great things. The story of the long perilous journey, with its many hardships before they reached the Pacific is both history and adventure.

The second book is an interesting biography of Aaron Burr, a man important in America's history, but a much-disputed figure. The author deals with Burr, who would wait for no man and whose rash actions led him into many difficulties, in a realistic way and portrays fairly his faults and abilities.

The third book is a lively story about the Erie Canal and the part that fourteen - year - old Mark Kingsbury plays in the big dramatic event held at the completion of the "Big Ditch," as the Canal was called in those days. Through his friendship with Mr. Hawley, the chief engineer, Mark and David, Mr. Hawley's son, took part in the great water parade from Buffalo to New York City. The building of the Canal brought much to orphaned Mark; it brought him friends, work, thrilling adventures and at last his long-hoped-for meeting with his grandfather.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

(Look for reviews of the new books on the page For Young People on the second and fourth Thursdays every month.)

Nature Notes

This morning my favorite bird awakened me. At first I could not believe that a Rosebreasted Grosbeak was right here in my own backyard. But there it was again, a sharp squeak like an old rusty hinge. Before I could reach the window a stream of liquid notes spilled out over the morning breeze. It was like a clear brook tinkling over shiny pebbles.

And there he was! On top of an elm tree sat the maker of song himself. His jet-black head was tipped back as the most beautiful bird song in New England poured from his throat. His pure white breast with the rose streak down the middle reminded me of a clean white shirt with raspberry jam spilled down the front.

Nesting Season

The Rosebreast builds in low bushes a very unattractive nest of loosely knit twigs and coarse vine stems. It is about five inches across and has no lining. Sometimes you can even see the speckled eggs through the bottom.

Mrs. Grosbeak is a quiet brownish-streaked bird, also having a large straw-colored bill. Her only decoration is the golden lining of her wings. Seldom is she excited, but goes about her job of nest building and family raising in a quiet, orderly manner.

Mr. Grosbeak helps in the building of the nest, making a great deal of fuss about it, stopping to sing a loud cheerful song after every twig he brings. When the eggs are laid you would expect him to stay away and not attract attention to his nest. But does he do that? He does not! He helps incubate the eggs and while sitting on the nest he sings his gayest and loudest songs.

Pitcher Plant

The Pitcher Plant in its natural habitat is a joy to behold. It is worth all the discomfort of a trip into a bog to see this strange plant. I will never forget the first time I saw one nestled down in its soft bed of green and red sphagnum moss. I was walking over a springy bog, being very careful to step close to the blueberry bushes so as not to sink in.

And then I saw it! I forgot all about the danger of the quaking bog on which I walked and knelt down beside my first Pitcher Plant. There were ten green pitchers delicately veined with a deep, rich red, clustered about a central stalk. At the top of the stalk nodded a green and red blossom.

Each pitcher was partly filled with water and insects were floating around in it unable to escape. While I sat there a fly lighted on the edge of one leaf pitcher. Little did he know that the Pitcher Plant had a trap all set for him. A sugary substance is around the rim of each pitcher to attract insects. Once an insect stops to eat, he rarely escapes. Usually he falls down into the water below. Stiff, down-pointing bristles prevent him from climbing back, and the sides of the pitcher are too straight for him to take off.

G. W.

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

"I should like to start a correspondence with boys 11 or 12, in New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago," writes Dennis S., of Wilmington, California. "My hobbies are stamps, post cards, and horseback riding. I have three Shetland ponies."

Allyne S., of Santa Ana, California, is a repeater in the Mail Bag, because she has enjoyed correspondence through it so much.

"Through the Mail Bag, I have gained many pen friends in the United States and Great Britain," she writes. "I should like to have a pen friend in Latin America, as I shall take Spanish next year, when I shall be a junior in high school. My hobbies are writing and map collecting. I enjoy sports; the mountains, beaches and hills I enjoy very much."

Anne M. (10), of Red Bank, New Jersey, would like to correspond with girls in this country and abroad. "I will be in the sixth grade in school next year," she writes. "I have been, for the past two years, a Brownie Scout, and I am now registered with the Girl Scouts, which I find interesting and educational."

Oad B (13), of Centralia, Illinois, whose name was published a few weeks ago, is a girl, although she shares the interests of many boys. She enjoys baseball, swimming and soccer, and her chief hobby is stamp collecting.

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

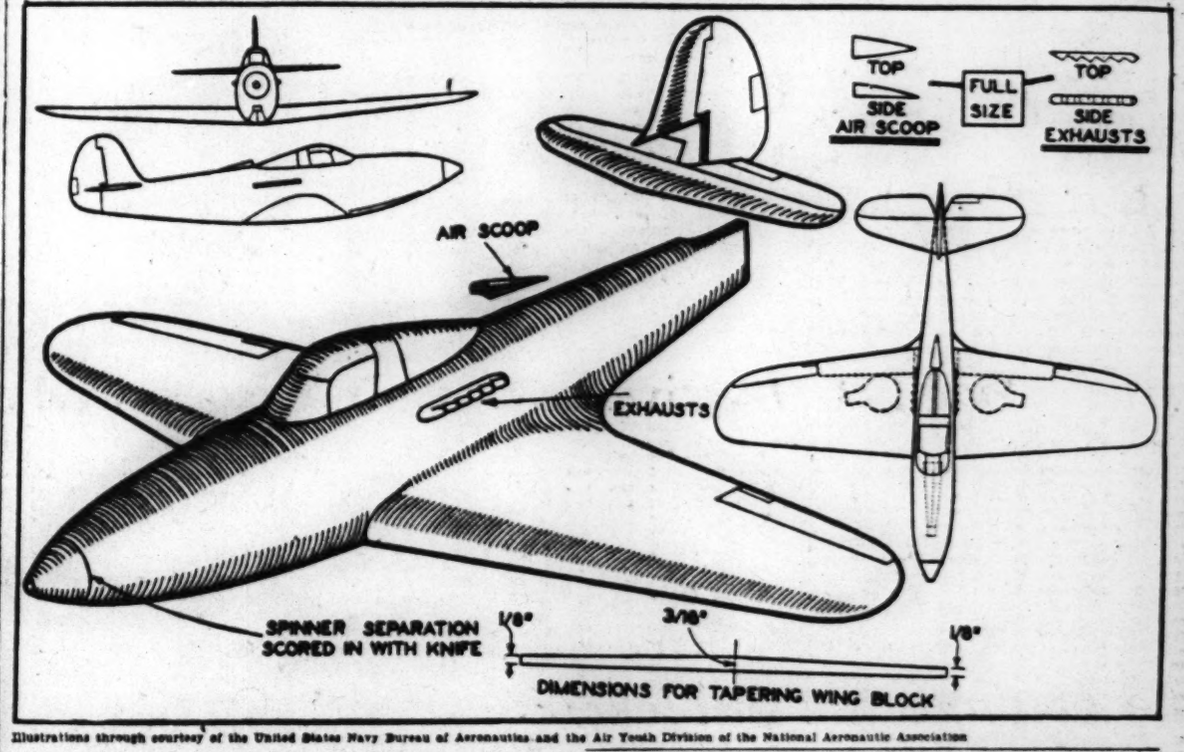
When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Send in Your Questions

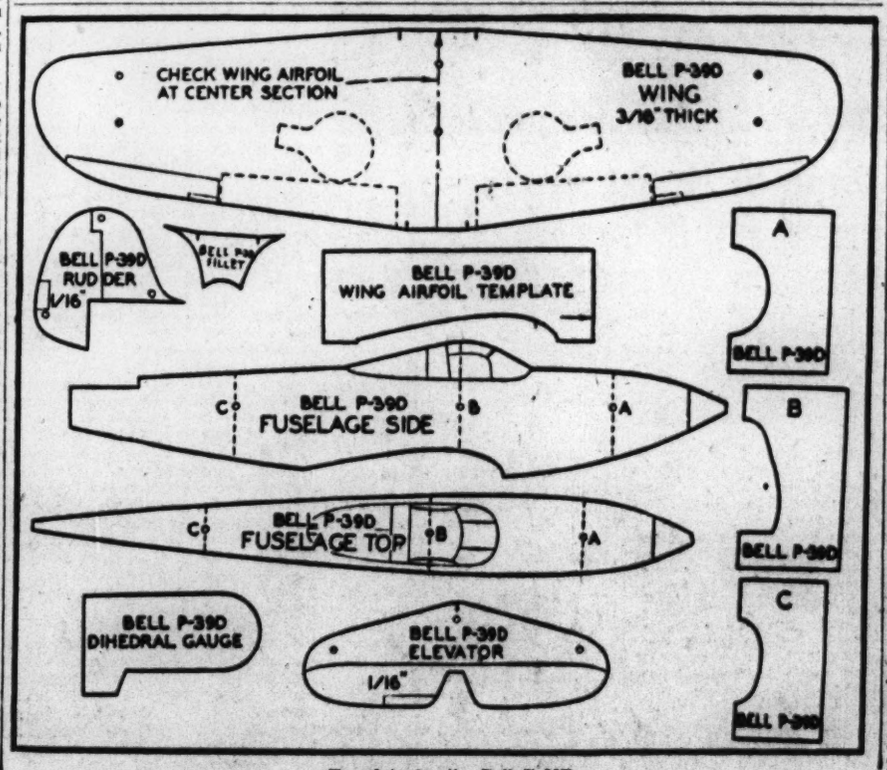
Today we start to build the first famous fighter model in this series. If you run into any difficulties in building your model, or if you have any questions about it that you would like to have answered, write to us. We will be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letter to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

If you have no questions, write and tell us whether you enjoy this series and would like us to publish more about building model airplanes.



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association



Template for the Bell P-39D

A Fast, Single-Seat Fighter

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—6

By Freeman Cleaves

Today we are ready to go ahead with instructions for the first of the six famous fighting aircraft which we shall build in this series. With your file of the first five articles handy for reference, you will be able to follow each step in the construction, as we have explained it in detail.

The Bell Airacobra (P-39D) is one of the U. S. Army's fastest single-seat fighters and one of the world's most effective combat ships. During the winter and spring, it arrived in quantity on the Russian front to take the air against the German air force in the crucial fighting this summer.

This fighter also has made a fine record with the British RAF and with the Americans in Australia. Note its pointed nose, typical of airplanes with liquid-cooled engines. The Airacobra, a low wing monoplane, is the only standard airplane in the world with its engine located in the center fuselage section behind the pilot. The Airacobra is armed with light and heavy machine guns and has a cannon which fires through its hollow propeller hub. It has a wing span of 34 feet; overall length, 29 feet 9 inches.

To build a Bell Airacobra, you will need:

Fuselage block—¾ inch by 1⅛ inches by 5 inches.

Wing—3-16 inch by 1½ inches by 6 inches.

Tail—1-16 inch by 1¼ inches by 3½ inches.

First, carefully cut out the templates with sharp scissors, back them with cardboard and proceed to cut out the fuselage, wing and tail surfaces as described in Articles 2, 3, and 4, of this series. Cowling separations in the nose of the fuselage are scored with a knife. Finish the parts with sandpaper, fit them together evenly and glue them tightly. Finish with paint, enamel or aircraft dope as described in Article 5.

Next Thursday, we shall publish instructions for building the Brewster Buffalo, a U. S. Navy single-seat fighter, nicknamed the "Peanut."

(This is the sixth in a series of 10 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Let the Laundry iron all the flat pieces

Sheets, tablecloths, and bedspreads take up a lot of clothesline, require much ironing, and are awkward to handle. So, in a smaller way, are pillow slips and bath towels.

Why bother to dry and iron these things? Let the laundry do it for you as part of a "complete" or "thrifty" wash. You'll appreciate the saving in time and energy. Call a laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Commerce and Finance

NAM, 'Little Steel' Assert WLB Wage Rule Inflationary

Business and Industry

$805,000,000 Agriculture Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed an appropriation bill today providing $805,000,000 for the Agriculture Department for the current fiscal year and authorizing sale of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed and industrial uses at below parity prices.

Presidential approval climaxed a bitter Congressional fight over Government wheat sales and money for the Farm Security Administration, the departmental agency charged with operation of programs designed to rehabilitate low income farm families.

Clears the Way

During the fight, the House at first insisted on barring sales of wheat at prices below parity, or about $1.25 a bushel. But under stern White House opposition, it finally gave way to a Senate proposal allowing the sale of up to 125,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat at 85 per cent of corn parity, or about 83 cents a bushel. (Parity is a price estimated to give farmers the same relative purchasing power they enjoyed in a base period, usually 1909-14.)

Signing of the bill by Mr. Roosevelt cleared the way for movement of millions of bushels of this wheat from heavy producing areas into livestock feeding areas where it is needed to supplement corn and other feedstuffs.

In demanding the right to sell Government wheat a sub-parity levels, the Administration said the grain was needed as feed to encourage farmers to produce a maximum quantity of meat, dairy and poultry products for United Nations' war needs. It said farmers would not buy the wheat for feed unless it was as cheap as corn.

The sub-parity price also puts the Government in a position to sell some of the grain for processing into alcohol used in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber.

No Parity Funds Provided

The measure carried funds for financing far-flung activities of the department, including its crop control, crop insurance, food stamp, research and market regulatory programs. The largest item was $450,000,000 for soil conservation payments to be distributed among farmers co-operating with crop adjustment programs.

The bill, unlike that for the previous fiscal year, did not provide funds for parity payments. A year ago $212,000,000 was provided.

In accordance with a Budget Bureau recommendation, Congress decided to wait until it could be determined with more accuracy what amount, if any, might be needed for parity payments. Indications are that they will be needed for corn and wheat only. Only these basic crops are selling below parity, the others being cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts.

The bill carried $169,440,000 for farm tenant land purchase and rehabilitation programs of the FSA.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended July 16 totaled 167, Dun & Bradstreet reported, compared with 159 in the holiday-shortened week of July 9. Failures for the year to July 16 totaled 6,044 against 7,215 in the like period of 1941.

Morgenthau's Tax Statement

WASHINGTON, July 23—Opening testimony on the new tax bill today before the Senate Finance Committee, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, urged a "minimum" measure of $8.7 billions, a 90 per cent excess profits tax on corporations with a 10 per cent postwar credit, elimination of tax loopholes and a greater trust by Congress in the willingness to sacrifice of the common man.

On inflation, Mr. Morgenthau said in part:

"Taxes cannot, by themselves, win the battle against inflation. The battle must be fought with determined and co-ordinated effort on many fronts. Taxation can be fully effective in this battle only if it is accompanied by restraint and self-control in other fields. Nevertheless, taxation by itself can make the price situation more controllable and less dangerous than it otherwise would be, and it is an essential anti-inflationary weapon that must be used to the utmost."

Treasury Program a Minimum

The Treasury program, Mr. Morgenthau said, is a "minimum"—

"The Administration's revenue program was presented last spring as a minimum. On March 3, when I first came before the Ways and Means Committee, our total contemplated expenditures for the fiscal year 1943 were $63 billion. Since then they have risen by $14 billion, and the total war appropriations, authorizations and requests for this and succeeding fiscal years have risen by $75 billion.

"It is true that the bill before you would produce by far the greatest revenues in our history, and I would not wish for one moment to minimize the task performed by the Ways and Means Committee. Yet this bill would provide only $6.3 billion additional revenue in place of the $8.7 billion we recommended in the spring. It would fail by about $2.4 billion to reach that minimum of last spring, which is even more emphatically the very least we can afford to provide today."

Tax Exempts Hit

Attacking tax-exempt securities, Mr. Morgenthau said in part:

"How can we expect to obtain an all-out war effort from all our people if we go on permitting a group of individuals and corporations owning $14 billion of state and local securities to go tax free on the income from these securities? We are asking our young men to give their lives for their country, and at the same time we are allowing wealthy persons, safe behind the lines, to escape their fair share of the war's financial burden. At a time when we are straining our energies to the utmost to defeat a powerful and ruthless foe, common decency requires that we abolish those special tax shelters, and do it now."

Mr. Morgenthau urged mandatory joint returns:

"Married couples living in the eight so-called community property states receive tax advantages which are in no way commensurate with any special relationship that may exist between husbands and wives in those states.

"For example, take a family in which the husband has a salary of $10,000 after deductions. If the family has its residence in, say, California, and filed community property returns, the family tax would be $1,788, while if the family lives in, say, Iowa, the tax would be $2,152, or over 20 per cent more. The discrimination is even more pronounced with larger incomes. In this national emergency, how can we complacently permit the citizens of these community property states a more favorable tax status than those of the rest of the country?"

Denounces Excessive Profits

The Secretary denounced excessive war profits:

"There is no easier way to stir the righteous anger of the American people than to let them hear constantly of excessive wartime profits that are not being recovered by adequate taxation. I have said repeatedly that we are determined to take the profit out of war, and the Treasury's recommendations have been framed with this determination in mind.

"An effective excess profits tax does much more than produce badly needed revenue in time of war. It also reassures the masses of our farmers and factory workers that industry is not being rewarded unduly for its part in the winning of the war.

"I do not believe that any patriotic American needs the 'incentive' of profits to produce for war at this time. Millions of our peole are willing to pay new and genuinely burdensome taxes, to buy war bonds without stint, and to do without many of the accustomed luxuries and even conveniences of daily life. Their only 'incentive' is their firm resolve to win this war and build a better future."

Mr. Morgenthau also urged tax speed.

"Every day consumed in your committee's work will lose us substantial amounts of revenue under the excise tax portions of the bill. Every day that can be saved in enacting this bill will enable it to produce just so much more in needed revenue. Every day saved will give our citizens additional time to adjust themselves to the impact of the most severe tax bill in all our history."

Spanish-Argentine Barter Negotiation Progress Reported

MADRID, Spain (AP)—Spanish sources declared here that negotiations in Buenos Aires on a Spanish-Argentine barter agreement were proceeding "normally and successfully" but that the Spanish mission and the Argentines still were discussing the prices of 1,000,000,000 tons of grain.

After these prices were fixed, the sources said, a clearing arrangement to facilitate the payment for the grains Spain receives for the manufactured goods she sends to Argentina must be reached.

It was believed here that Spain's payment would be drawn mainly from textiles from Barcelona mills which work with United States or Brazilian cotton and various iron items already completed, such as tools, construction bars and machinery.

There was no question of sending munitions to Argentina, these sources said, under the agreement. It was considered most improbable that such shipments would be involved due to the difficulties and dangers of such a shipment in wartime.

Argentine foreign office sources said in Buenos Aires that Argentina had agreed to send 1,000,000 tons of grain, mostly wheat, to Spain in exchange for iron and industrial products under the barter agreement.

Wage Decision Is Accepted Under Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Reporting that more than two-thirds of the nation's manufacturing industries have already met or exceeded by wage increases the 15 per cent upswing in living costs since January, 1941, the National Association of Manufacturers today warned businessmen against making wage increases which might violate the War Labor Board formula as applied in the "Little Steel" wage decision. In that decision the WLB ruled that if any group of workers had averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in pay from Jan. 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, to match increased living costs, they were entitled to an increase now.

Simultaneously, Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the four comprising the "Little Steel" group, accepted the WLB decision "under protest" in a letter to the board yesterday He warned that the wage increase would prove harmful to the national economy and the war program.

Warns of Inflation

The N. A. M. declared the "disastrous inflationary effects" of a general blanket wage increase could be avoided by "careful adherence" to the policies advocated by the War Labor Board in its recently promulgated formula for adjusting wage increases to the cost of living index.

"The board specifically said that if wages have increased as much as the cost of living, 15 per cent being the national average since Jan. 1, 1941, no further wage increase is economically sound, but would, in fact, be inflationary," the association asserted. "This formula is not only a guide to the Labor Board itself in future cases, but the principle involved should be carefully followed by employers who seek to support the President's anti-inflation efforts. Only a relatively few industries have not already met or exceeded by wage increases the 15 per cent upswing in prices of goods since January, 1941.

"Patriotic manufacturers, now studying the effect of the war labor board formula as it relates to their individual plants, should consider the harm to the country as a whole if they should grant wage increases which will bring on increased purchasing power above that specified by the War Labor Board, and cause breaks in the price ceilings."

Mr. Grace, accepting the War Labor Board's decision, including a 44 cents a day wage increase, the union security provision and the check-off, charged, however, that the orders "ignore the basic principles upon which our government was founded and the results of them will be harmful to our national economy and to the war effort."

Quotes Board

The Bethlehem Steel president quoted in his letter instructions received by his and the other three "Little Steel" companies—Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Inland Steel Company from the board as follows:

"In view of the vital importance of the steel industry to the successful prosecution of the war, it is only fair to make clear to the parties concerned in this dispute that any attempt on their part to stay the carrying out of this decision must be construed by the board as a challenge to the war powers of the President. In such an event the board will not hesitate to recommend that the war powers be exercised to whatever degree may be necessary to meet successfully such a challenge."

Mr. Grace told the board that in view of such instructions, the steel companies would regard its ruling as "orders from the President."

"Because of the 15-day provision in the directive order on the union security issue," Mr. Grace said, "we will immediately post that order in the plants. Appropriate steps will be taken to comply with the other orders as soon as details have been settled."

CLEVELAND, July 23 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. today notified the War Labor Board they would comply with the board order for 44-cent a day war increases.

Republic President R. J. Wysor informed the corporation's board that the WLB decision was "unsound and constitutes a threat to the whole national economy." President Frank Purnell of Sheet & Tube said "the wage increase will create additional purchasing power to compete with the Government's buying for war purposes and this will impede the war effort. . . ."

Republic agreed to submit to the WLB's order for union security for steelworkers. Sheet & Tube also will comply even if the board fails to sanction a court test—suggested by Mr. Purnell—of its authority to force the company to deduct union dues and grant union security.

Three of the four "Little Steel" concerns—Bethlehem, Republic, and Sheet & Tube—have announced they would follow provisions of the WLB order in contracts under negotiation with the CIO United Steel Workers of America. The fourth, Inland Steel, announced it would test the board's power to impose union security.

Aircraft Official

Tommy Weber

Duncan B. Cox

Vice-President and Director of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, appointed Executive Vice-President of the Al-Fin Corporation, a Fairchild affiliated concern, devoted to research and experimental projects in air-cooled aircraft engines. Mr. Cox has been associated with Fairchild for over 15 years.

Plan for 2-Years' Use of All Autos Rests on 3 Important 'Ifs'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association that all mechanically usable passenger automobiles in the United States can be kept on the road for another two years is the result of three weeks' careful, meticulous, and informed survey. It embraces the number of passenger automobiles in the country, the present condition of their tires, the rate at which these tires are being worn out, and the available supply of such first- and second-grade materials as re-claim rubber, Thiokol (the new bright hope for tire re-capping), and butyl, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's patented but still inferior (for tire-casings) synthetic rubber.

But—the report makes it clear that this is possible only with certain drastic requirements on the part of the American public.

Rubber tire manufacturers, party to the report, had already begun to complain, within an hour after the report had been made public, of the newspaper treatment accorded it. Banner headlines had already begun to spread the conclusion that the tire shortage was a myth, using that part of the report which stated that the passenger cars of the country could be kept on the road for two more years, but failing to feature the all-essential "ifs" contained therein.

The Three Requisites

The major "ifs" apply to the public itself. The report indicates that cars can be kept on the road in continental United States only if (1) a sharp further reduction of 15 per cent is made in their use below pre-Pearl Harbor levels in addition to the 25 per cent reduction alerady estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, to a total reduction of 40 per cent below prewar levels; and if (2) driving speeds are universally curbed throughout the United States to a minimum of 40 miles per hour by federal rule, state law, state governors' proclamations, or other methods; and if (3) passenger-owners throughout the nation are persuaded—or coerced—into giving their tires proper care, getting them re-capped when due, and keeping no more than five tires and tubes, or else foregoing anything new in the way of tires or tubes.

Second major "if" in the program applies to the Washington authorities, and particularly to the Army and Navy. The report is made to certain high but unstated authorities in the war program, on their request, but they must approve it or the materials won't be released. In particular the armed authorities must approve it, because it involves the use, for civilians, of a certain amount of the painfully short supply of rubber and rubber substitutes.

The report originated in a request several weeks ago from certain Washington authorities to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association for the actual "low-down" on the civilian rubber situation. RMA thereupon turned its statisticians loose on the problem. They took the figures of the Bureau of Mines and of their own members on the sales of gasoline and of tires, and figured out the present condition of the tires on the car of George Spelvin, average American citizen. They took a quick look at the prospective sources of scrap rubber, new rubber, Thiokol, and butyl. And they projected into the current controversy a cool statistical estimate.

How the Program Shapes Up

They used, among others, the following assumptions or figures:

In the first place, there are "here and now," about 8,500,000 tires in the United States. Of these about 1,500,000 must be reserved for light trucks. That leaves 7,000,000. About a third should remain untouched as a reserve for contingencies. That leaves 4,660,000 tires available to "the public" in the next two years.

Secondly they figured on reserving for civilians (instead of the armed forces) about one seventh of the country's capacity of 350,000 tons per year of reclaim rubber. The recent scrap rubber collection, though disappointing, makes it likely that the reclaim plants can work at the above capacity. About a seventh of this, or 50,000 tons, is proposed to be used for civilians.

Thirdly, the figure on using for civilians, about three quarters of estimated production for the next two years of both Thiokol, the recently publicized low-grade tire re-cap material of Dow Chemical Company (excoriated by Thurman Arnold under the recent magnesium consent decree) and the same 75 per cent of the butyl rubber to be produced by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its subsidiary Humble Oil.

The program is necessarily flexible because nearly all aspects of the present rubber situation are highly tentative. No one knew, for instance, how much scrap rubber would be collected under the recent program. Thiokol production is now slated to reach 30,000 tons a year some time between November and February. Butyl output by Jersey and Humble Oil is officially slated at 60,000 tons a year but rumors rumble that the engineers have had several strokes of technical success which may double this figure. In such case, either the program will be adjusted to use more butyl and less reclaim and Thiokol, or to give the armed services more of one or the other.

In point of fact, the plan makes an astonishingly small call on the available rubber and second- and third-grade substitutes. It calls for—in two years—only about 3,330 tons of crude out of the estimated post-Pearl Harbor reserve of over 600,000 tons; less than a seventh (about 97,400 tons) of the anticipated reclaim of 700,000 tons in the next two years, and three quarters of the Thiokol and butyl.

This, it is estimated, should take care of 30,291,000 re-caps (reclaim, Thiokol, or butyl); 13,233,000 new tires from the same sources; and 4,660,000 real, old-fashioned, pre-Pearl Harbor natural rubber tires, or two thirds of the inventories frozen in the hands of the trade and of Defense Supplies Corporation after deduction of 1,500,000 of these casings for light truck requirements.

But, on the other hand, it would require that civilian car owners to get the benefits must pay the price. Present tire-rationing rules for the owners of 23,000,000 cars would be drastically tightened up. Every car owner wanting a new tire would have to turn in an old one. He would have to show that he had not abused his tires (a rule now in effect). He would have to convince the local tire inspection authorities or local tire rationing board that he had not wilfully or negligently driven his tires beyond the stage of safe "recappability." He would have to have a driver's license free of conviction since Pearl Harbor of speeding or reckless driving over 40 miles per hour.

He would have to show that he had not refused to share his car. And he would have to state that he didn't have over five tires and five tubes.

Essential Usage Stressed

Under the plan as spelled out in detail, Class A for tires would be expanded to include cabs and cars of engineers and technicians, but Class B, deprived of these two categories, would lose the right to anything better than Grade Two rubber, i. e., the substitutes named above.

The complicated technicalities involved in the program need not be considered here. Suffice it to say that the statisticians of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association have taken into account the various mileage probabilities of natural, reclaim, and butyl rubber, and of recaps. The essential estimate used is that butyl has about 50 per cent of the road mileage of natural rubber, and Thiokol about 33 per cent. An elaborate, highly documented, and highly illustrated display was shown here to Congressmen, war program officials, Army and Navy officers and members of the press of the specific mileage probabilities of all the rubber elements and substitutes mentioned above.

On the other hand the program was set up on the premise that "all passenger automobiles represent necessary transportation to a greater or less degree and that there is no available substitute . . . (but that) passenger car mileage can be materially reduced without undue hardship. . . . The sound viewpoint is not one of removing cars from the road but rather of keeping cars operating with mileage reduced strictly to essential usage." The program assumes that "the public wholeheartedly observes three 'must's.' They are slower speeds, reduced total mileage, and maximum care of tires in service."

Need of Legislative Action

Basic figures on raw material requirements run as follows, in long tons; for the two years to end June 30, 1944:

	Requirements for This Program	*Total Available
First 12 months		
Crude rubber (latex)	1,180	600,000
Reclaim	48,780	350,000
Thiokol	10,688	12,500
Butyl	2,475	30,000
Second 12 months (to June 30, 1944)		
Crude Rubber	2,143	?
Reclaim	48,651	350,000
Thiokol	22,500	30,000
Butyl	30,000	60-120,000

*Estimates

Enforcement of such a program involves a delicate legislative problem. In addition to requiring a tough attitude on the part of local rationing boards it would require a real check on speeds. At present 19 states have 40-mile speed limits by law and 12 more by governor's proclamation, which is only a proclamation. Some of the remaining 17 states do not have legislative assemblies this year. That problem, then, would have to be worked out. It is, from the fast driver's view-point, just a troublesome fact that rubber tires have the annoying habit of wearing out faster at high than at low speeds, no matter how good a driver he is—and today his needs for re-cap or replacement are at his neighbor's expense.

Program announcement was coupled with an elaborate display here in the Willard Hotel of re-cap and reclaim ratios. Invited were Donald Nelson, the rest of the WPB, "czar" Newhall of the rubber program, members of Congress and even the President. Some of the above turned up.

Government Is Investigating Meat Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Two Government agencies—the Office of Price Administration and the Agriculture Department—sought a solution tonight to a "squeeze" between prices of livestock and meat products that appeared to be creating a shortage of pork and beef in eastern consuming channels.

The squeeze, acknowledged by both the OPA and the Agriculture Department, has been created by advancing prices of hogs and cattle. The margin between livestock prices and OPA ceiling prices on processed meats has narrowed to a point where many packers must operate at a loss or stop operating. Many have closed, thus creating a shortage of meats.

Wickard's Approval Sought

Affected by this situation are chiefly small independent packers who supply meats for local distribution. Large packing plants have not been so adversely affected, because they sell the bulk of their meat to the Agriculture Department for shipment abroad under the Lend-Lease program. These packers are allowed an extra cent and a half a pound for such orders.

An organization of more than 400 small packers has appealed to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Price Administrator Leon Henderson for a ceiling on hogs and cattle at prices which would give them a fair margin. These animals have advanced beyond 110 per cent of parity, or the minimum level at which price ceilings may be imposed on farm products.

Mr. Henderson has hesitated to place a ceiling on hogs and cattle without approval of Mr. Wickard. The latter has indicated opposition to such ceilings because of a belief that they would be difficult to administer.

Agriculture Department officials believe the squeeze will disappear within two months, when hogs and cattle start to moving to market in larger numbers. This is the low season in sales of hogs and cattle. An increased market supply of livestock could be expected to bring about a reduction in prices and consequently a wider margin between livestock and the ceiling prices on meats.

Small Packers Losing

The small packers declare, however, that they cannot operate at losses until that time.

The Agriculture Department and the OPA are considering a plan under which the Agricultural Marketing Administration would buy 75 per cent of the output of small packers at the same prices the big packers are getting for lend-lease sales. This extra price would give the small operators sufficient income, it was said, to enable them to keep operating until livestock prices declined.

Another plan under consideration involves Government contracts under which the small packers would operate on a fee or commission basis. The Government would buy the hogs and cattle and take over the meat.

Both plans involve problems of diverting meat supplies into civilian channels. It might be necessary for the Government to pay, in effect, the Lend-Lease price and resell to distributors at lower prices which would enable them to comply with meat ceiling prices.

N. E. Telephone Net Declines to $1.78

Net income of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the quarter ended June 30 totaled $2,768,385, equivalent to $1.78 a share, compared with $2,453,653, or $1.84 a share in the corresponding period of last year, the company reported.

"Federal taxes for 1942 have been accrued at rates imposed by the 1941 revenue act which are still in effect. Heavy increases in these rates applicable for 1942 are under consideration by Congress. Thus net income shown herein is, to the extent that taxes are retroactively increased, higher than it ultimately will prove to have been," the report states.

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1865

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on N.Y. Stock Exchange

2:55 Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
10'	104	Abbott4%pf4	20	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅜
43	31	Abr & Str (3e)	20	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jul 15
68	61	Ala & Vicksb	20	62	61	62	Jul 9
94¾	69½	Alb & Sus (9)	130	70	65½	70	Jul 21
73¾	73¼	Alleg&West 6	30	72	72	72	M'r 14
47	38¼	Am Bk N pf 3	30	44½	44½	44½	Jul 22
130¾	130	Am BS pf 5¼	70	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ¾
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r 26
98½	92	Am CS6%pf 6	30	56	56	56	+1
40	35½	Am Invest pf2½	10	37	37	37	Jul 1
119	113½	Am Met 6pf 6	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¾
26⅜	21⅜	Am News 1.80	180	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
165	142½	Am R&S pf 7	10	143	143	143	Jul 20
150	52⅞	Am R M pf 4½	60	55½	55½	55½	— ½
35½	24	AmShipBldg2c	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 22
144	136½	Am Smelt pf 6	10	136½	136½	136½	Jun 19
30	24¾	Anacon W 1e	70	25½	25½	25½	Jul 22
11 ⅛	107	Anchor HGpf 5	10	108	108	108	M'y 28
82	79	Artloom pf (7)	20	82	81½	81½	Jul 3
97½	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	140	97½	97½	97¾	Jul 22
116	111	Atlas P pf (5)	10	115½	115½	115½	Jul 10
22	15½	Austin N pr A	130	21	19¾	21	Jul 14
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	50	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
30	4⅞	Barker pf 2¾	40	27	27	27	Jul 17
15	1⅞	Belg pf 3.12g	10	13	13	13	M'y 20
30	23½	Beech C RR 2	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 8
12	8	Bloom' .67½e	70	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 9
70	58	Blum pf12¼ag	50	58	58	58	Jul 15
95½	72	Bon Ami A 4a	10	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	Jun 29
40¾	30¾	BonAmiB2½a	30	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Jul 20
112½	103¼	Bucy-E 7pf 7	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 21
66	47¾	Budd Mfg pf	40	52½	52¼	52¼	Jul 22
24¼	18	B T B pf13½t	40	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
95	77	Bver pf 13.63k	130	74 ⅛	73	73	—4¼
32	30	Can Sou Ry 3	10	29	29	29	Jul 20
37	32	Cap Ad pf A 3	50	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jun 27
89	77	Carc C&O (5)	10	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
122½	117	Case J Ipf (7)	30	121¾	121¾	121½	+ ¾
93	82	Celanese 5pf 5	30	8 ⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
120¾	110	Celan pr pf(7)	20	1 4¼	114¾	114¾	— ⅜
94½	77	Celan 7pf (7)	10	85	85	85	Jul 22
71½	66	Celotex pf (5)	20	68½	68	68½	Jul 17
110	90	Cent I L pf 4½	20	97½	97½	97½	Jul 21
95	85	Cent Rib pf 7	10	87½	87½	87½	Jul 7
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6pf	150	27	26	26¾	Jul 22
100	93	Cham P&F pf 6	30	99	99	99	Jul 22
25	20	Chile Cop (1e)	1	20	20	20	M'y 28
96½	92	City I&F pf6½	60	56½	56½	56½	Jul 22
34	34	City Invest	40	34	34	34	M'y 7
84¼	77¾	Clev&Pitt3½	40	79½	79½	79½	Jul 16
50	47	Clev&Pt spl 2	10	47	47	47	M'y 2
112	107¼	Clev E 1pf4½	10	110½	110¾	110¾	Jul 17
100	95¾	Clev Gr B pf 5	30	99½	99½	99½	Jul 10
139	139	CCC&St L(10)	10	139	139	139	Apr 28
7	65¾	CCC&St L pf 5	10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr 17
143½	139	Cluett P pf 7	10	14'	143	143	Jun 2
470	140	Coca-C In 90g	20	470	470	470	Feb 25
105	96	Collins&A pf 5	10	101	101	101	Jun 27
1¼	⅝	Col & South	10	1¼	1¼	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Col&Sou 1 pf	130	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2	1	Col&Sou 2 pf	10	1½	1½	1½	Jul 22
45½	2	Col G&E 5pf 5	10	34	24	24	Jul 17
72	58½	Col G&ESt B 5	70	62	62	62	Oct '
87	75	Com Cig pf (7)	10	77	77	77	Jul 22
97⅞	83	Com Cprod6½g	10	90	90	90	
53¾	25⅜	Com Ed(2.40)	70	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
174	159	Corn Prod pf 7	30	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	Jul 21
1	⅛	Cosden Oil	10	1	1	1	
5	1	Courtaulds ADR	10	1	1	1	
5	1	Courtaulds ord	10	1	1	1	
157	153	Cr Zell pf 5	30	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
5	1	Cr Cpfwa 2¼	4	42¼	41½	42¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf 5	30	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
13⅜	8⅝	Cuba RR pf	20	13⅛	13⅛	9¼	Jul 18
140	88	Cub-AmS pf 7	20	92½	92½	92½	Jul 21
98	90	Cuneo P pf4½	10	93	93	93	Jun 18
18¼	14	Curtis Ppl ¾g	10	16	16	16	
90	80	Cush 7 pf13¾k	10	90	90	90	Jul 3
56	44	Cushman 5S pf	10	56	56	56	Jun 3
110	102	Day P&L pf4½	10	107½	107½	107½	Jul 20
45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
21	14	Devoe&Ray(1)	50	17	17	17	Jul 22
36	32¼	Dix-Ver A 2½g	40	35¼	34½	34½	Jul 20
119½	112	Duplan C pf 8	20	118	118	118	Jun 19
117	111½	Duq L 2pf (5)	10	116¼	116½	116½	Jul 14
176	170	East Kod pf 6	20	173	172	172	Jul 22
111½	107¼	End-John pf 5	10	110	110	110	Jul 22
83	47½	Eng PS5&pf 6	10	51	51	51	Jul 22
75	75	Erie&Pitt 3½	10	75	75	75	Feb 28
93	73½	Fed Light pf 6	10	75¼	75¼	75¼	Jun 23
11	8¼	Filene's Sons 1	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 1
36½	30	Follansbee pf 5	7	99	38¾	39	Jul 22
107½	103½	Food M pf 4½g	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v 25
134½	114	Foster W pf 7	90	127½	127½	127½	Jul 16
45	40	Frank Simon pf	10	45	45	45	M'y 27
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf(5)	10	91	91	91	Jul 9
21	16	Gamewell (2e)	60	18½	18½	18½	Jul 22
119	106	Gen Bak pf 8	10	112	112	112	Jul 18
127	120	Gen Cig pf (7)	30	126½	126½	126½	Jul 14
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	50	73	73	73	Jul 10
131½	122	Gen Mill 5pf 5	10	129½	129½	129½	Jul 22
109½	103	Gen P Ins pf 6	40	103	103	103	Jul 17
107½	101	Gen Ry S pf 6	10	103	103	103	
75½	35¼	Gen St C pf 3k	50	62	62	62	— ½
110	106	Gen Time pf 6	20	105	105	105	Jun 15
82	74	Gold&Stk T 6	10	76	76	76	Jun 29
76	58	Goth Hos pf 7	140	77	77	77	+1
143	130	Gt W Sug pf 7	20	135½	135½	135¼	Jul 21
54	50	Green B&W 5	10	50	50	50	Jul 16
79	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	20	60	80	80	Jul 20
33	29	Hack pf A 1¾k	10	32	32	32	Jul 20
106¾	95	Hamil W pf 6	20	98½	98¼	98¼	Jul 2
104	98	Hamm $5 pf 5	460	95¾	95¾	95¾	Jul 13
146	126	Harb-W pf 6	10	130	130	130	Jul 1
88	80	Hat Co pf 6½	20	85	85	85	Jun 13
158	141½	Heinz pf (7)	20	149	149	149	Jul 16
132	125	Hercules pf(6)	30	129	129	129	Jul 20
115	113	Holly Sug pf 7	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb 27
42	32¼	Ill Cen L L 4	60	24½	34½	34½	— ½
157	153	Ing Rand pf 6	10	155	155	155	Jul 20
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	20	107	107	107	Jul 22
46¾	41	IntRCA pf2½k	110	44¼	44¼	44¾	— ¾
95	88¼	Int Dp S pf 7	300	90	90	90	Jul 18
132	127	Island C pf(6)	10	131½	131½	131¼	Jul 20
126½	122	John-Man pf 7	150	125½	125½	125½	Jul 16
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B 6	10	119	119	119	M'y 19
100½	87	Kaufman pf(5)	10	89	89	89	Jul 10
100	94	Keith-A-O pf7	10	95½	95½	95½	— ½
105¼	100	Kendall pf 4a	30	103	103	103	Jul 20
40½	33	Kin'sS5pf2½k	70	35¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
13	7½	Laclede Gas	10	10½	10½	10¼	Jul 22
24	21½	Laclede Gas pf	10	23½	23½	23½	Jul 22
115	105	Lehigh4%pf4	110	107	107	107	
149	128	Lorillard pf 7	10	140	140	140	Jul 20
124	116	Mac And pf 6	10	126	126	126	Jul 16
9¼	4¾	Mar S Ry pr pf	910	9½	8¼	8¼	Jul 22
176	162	Math Alk pf 7	100	162	162	162	Apr 22
90½	76	Maytag 1 pf 6	140	79½	79½	79½	Jul 20
108	92½	McLellan pf 6	10	97	97

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	435,510
1942 volume to date	58,072,361
1941 volume to date	75,617,009

Stock Market Heavy; Steels Renew Decline

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Buyers generally turned thumbs down on the stock market today and leaders dipped fractions to 2 or more points.

Steels tried for a rally at the start but failed to attract a sufficiently strong following and soon were in the forefront of the retreat. A number of blue chips weakened. Rails acted a bit better than other groups although the majority held to the minus column.

Most quotations were around the lows in the closing hour. Dealings picked up during selling intervals, and slowed appreciably on recovery attempts. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 350,000 shares.

Among retarding factors were: a more depressing brand of war news, the Administration's push for a much bigger tax bill and fears for dividends of many large corporations. The waning of mid-year reinvestment demand and a slight cooling of inflationary temperature also were viewed as restraints.

Prominent stocks on the reversal included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Can, Dow Chemical, du Pont, and Allied Chemical.

Glen Alden Coal and N. J. Zinc drew bids in the curb. Laggards were Gulf Oil, Mesabi Iron, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Aluminum of America, and Brewster Aero.

Bonds Off Irregularly

The bond market fell back irregularly today after an early attempt to keep on the advancing side petered out and selling increased in some spots.

Going into the final hour a majority of active issues were down fractions and there was an occasional loss of a point or more against only a scattered few gainers.

Among issues converting early advances into small losses were Goodrich 4¼s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles of '60 and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Denver, Rio Grande & Western First 4s added more than a point and some resistance was shown by American Telephone 3s, Rock Island General 4s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

U. S. Governments stayed within small fractions either way of Wednesday's final prices.

Some selling appeared in Latin American issues, including Uruguay 4½s, Chile 6s and Brazil 6½s.

Telegraphers Union Urges Guarantee Of Work in Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) yesterday urged a House subcommittee considering a bill for the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to provide for the continued employment of all workers for seven years after any consolidation.

W. L. Allen, international president, of New York, also recommended that:

A 5-day 40-hour week be guaranteed all employees under any merger;

Fifty per cent of the money saved through mechanization of any telegraph system be set aside for severance pay for employees dropped after the seven-year period;

A Government subsidy be provided, if necessary, to effectuate the labor-protecting provisions.

Mr. Allen also asked that the Bell Telephone System be eliminated from the telegraph field.

A. N. Williams, President of Western Union, expressed his company's approval of the merger plans provided its financial structure were not affected, and Edwin F. Chinlund, President of Postal Telegraph also endorsed the legislation.

Scrap Rubber Drive Yields 454,155 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The scrap rubber drive has resulted in a total collection of 454,155 tons.

William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, reported this figure to President Roosevelt.

The President made public the final figures at his press conference without comment.

California was credited by the council with contributing the greatest amount of rubber—40,247 tons—in the scrap salvage campaign between June 15-July 10.

The report to the President, however, listed Nevada as having the high per capita contribution, 30.13 pounds.

The tonnage and per capita collections, in New England States, showed:

Connecticut, 3,607 tons and 4.22 per capita; Maine, 3,179 and 7.51; Massachusetts, 11,083 and 5.13; New Hampshire, 2,412 and 9.80; Rhode Island, 1,964 and 3.90; Vermont, 2,153 and 11.99.

London Market Irregular at Close

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — The stock market had a ragged appearance at the close today after fluctuating within narrow limits throughout the session.

Industrials were slightly irregular with home rails and kaffir development shares mostly firm. Oils were easier.

British funds finished unchanged while South American bonds in the foreign list encountered some profit-taking.

Labor Asks No Interference In Wage Policy

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The six man CIO-AFL Labor War Board urged President Roosevelt today to continue the wage policy agreed upon when the War Labor Board was set up and that no interference be allowed from any other federal agency, particularly the Office of Price Administration.

At almost the same time Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) told the Senate he believed Congress would have to pass additional legislation to give President Roosevelt authority needed for an expanded effort to prevent inflation.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for the six labor conferees, said the OPA was in fact the only Government agency now "interfering" with the wage policy under which organized labor voluntarily agreed not to strike in exchange for the War Labor Board adjustment set up.

He cited the recent Los Angeles aircraft industry conference on wages as a case where the OPA had interfered with wage adjustment processes.

In that case, he added, the OPA representative, in opposing a flat wage increase, had a "damaging effect, interfered with production, caused resentment, and lowered morale."

The labor group followed an earlier White House conference at which heads of the four leading management and labor organizations told President Roosevelt of an unprecedented meeting they had held to canvass what additional steps they could take to win the war. This combined group made a formal pledge to the Chief Executive to "co-operate in every possible way to win this war."

The labor war group not only discussed the wage question but went into the tax program, price control, living costs in general, and, as Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., put it, the "placement of effective ceilings on foodstuffs and other necessities of life."

"The Government must evoke stringent regulations against inflation," Mr. Murray added.

Mr. Green said: "We came away with the impression that the President reacted favorably to our proposals, that the wage policy set up should be continued without any interference by any other Government agency."

The wage policy they had in mind, the labor leaders said, was agreed upon when the War Labor Board was created. This policy, which they wanted carried through without change, calls for:

1. Wages to be handled through collective bargaining.

2. Mediation by the Department of Labor in case of failure to agree.

3. Use of the War Labor Board to decide whether there shall be wage changes.

"We gave up the right to strike in exchange for this setup," Green told reporters. Both he and Mr. Murray said they were opposed to freezing wages, as the President likewise opposed at a press conference last Tuesday, because "we have a Government agency that passes upon wage questions."

Mr. Murray said the group "expressed sympathy with the President's aspirations to control living costs."

Asked about the recent War Labor Board's decision in the Little Steel case in which a broad policy was laid down for readjusting wages up to a 15 per cent maximum to balance such a raise in living costs since January 1, 1941, Mr. Green said:

"We don't understand that standard to be a rigid or an inflexible rule."

Rent Control Fixed By the OPA in 18 More Defense Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—After ordering Federal rent control effective August 1 in 18 more defense rental areas, the Office of Price Administration announced it would act on others of the 275 remaining congested areas "as rapidly as our administrative and financial resources permit."

A total of 369 communities have been designated defense rental areas, and Federal enforcement will be effective by August 1 in 94 of them embracing 39,000,000 persons. None of the remainder are immune from legal control said Paul R. Porter, OPA deputy administrator in charge of rents, and the Government will step in first in to the communities where rent profiteering has been most acute.

"Numerous inquiries are being received as to when a regulation will be made effective in many of the remaining 275 areas," Mr. Porter said in a statement.

The 18 areas for which Federal Control was prescribed for August 1 included 14 in which rents were ordered cut back to the levels prevailing March 1, 1942, for comparable accommodations; two in which the base date was July 1, 1941. One has a base date of April 1, 1941, and one with a base date of January 1, 1941.

Those for which March 1 was prescribed were Little Rock, Ark.; Denver, Colo.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Key West, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Spring Field-Decatur area, Ill.; Portland, Me.; Grand Island, Neb.; Wahwoo-Freemont area, Neb.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Waco, Tex.; Provo, Utah; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Salt Lake City-Ogden area, Utah.

July 1, 1941, was prescribed for Louisville, Ky.; and Las Vegas, Nev.; April 1, 1941, for Petersburg, Va., and January 1, 1941 for the Gainesville-Starke area, Fla.

B

1943 High	1943 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
14¾	9¼	Bald Loco ct	8	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Jul 13
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall .60	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	4	15½	15⅜	13½	
21¾	15½	Bayuk Cig 4se	2	20	20	20	Jul 22
25¾	20	Beat Cream 1e	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	4	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	
7¾	6¾	Beld-Hem .80	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 21
16½	9¾	Bell Aircr (2g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	10	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50	50	0	— 2⅜
24¼	17¼	Best Co 1.60a	*	21	21	21	— ⅛
66⅝	47½	Eastern 3e	12	53⅜	52⅛	52½	— ⅜
1.1	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
24	18	Bigelow-S 1e	3	22½	22½	22½	
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 17
7¾	5¾	Blaw-Knox 1e	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Laug 1e	1	12	12	12	
21¾	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	9	15⅝	14⅝	15¾	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	31¼	31	31	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Strt 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
20⅜	18¾	Borden (.60e)	15	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
25⅛	15¾	Borg-War .80e	9	24½	24½	24¾	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30⅜	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	.7¼	27¼	Jun 30
18⅛	15	Brewing C ⅛e	1	15	15	15	Jul 17
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8⅛	8	8	Jul 22
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	Jul 13
	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	11	11	11	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Brums-Bal ⅛e	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
8⅞	6¾	Bucyrus-E .30e	10	7	7	7	
3⅞	2⅛	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(1⅛e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 22
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jul 17
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17½	17½	17½	
26	16½	Bulova Watch(2)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 21
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jul 8
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .50e	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2½	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 22
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	5	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½	3	21½	21¼	21½	Jul 22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jk Vlv	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	9	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	4	51½	51½	51½	+1⅜
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	6	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ⅛e	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
31½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 22
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	
27¼	21½	Carpen S 1.40e	3	24½	24½	24½	Jul 21
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 21
72	54½	Case (JI)(7g)	1	70	70	70	Jul 22
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	5	35	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	18¾	17¾	18¾	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	31	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	1	17	17	17	Jul 16
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 21
3½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 14
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 1
22¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16	Chain Belt ⅛e	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
17	14¾	Champ Pa 1e	2	15	15	15	Jul 14
8¼	3½	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 16
36½	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	15	31⅞	30½	30½	— ¾
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	91	94	94	Jul 22
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
	¾	Chi & E Ill A	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
	1⅛	Chi & E Ill B	1	1	1	1	
	⅛	Chi & E Ill C	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	¾	Chi & E Ill pf	1	¾	¾	¾

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or, lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Barge Line Co	8½	10½
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufac 5 pf	8¾	9¾
American Wringer Co	79¾	
Amoskeag Company	3¾	4¾
Amoskeag Company	19¾	
Appleton Company	23¾	25¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	28¾	29½
Applied Arts Corp	10?½	
Arlington Mills	31½	33½
Arnold Print Works	38¾	42¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	4½	6
Automobile Banking Corp A	23¾	26¼
Automobile Banking Corp B	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18¾	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104	104
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	87½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	44¾	48
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	31¾	33¾
Brown Co	1.15	1.65
Brown Co pf	19¾	22
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Canal Rail Way Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¾	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	12¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¾	23¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	27¾
Draper Corporation	57¾	61¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13	14¾
Eastern Corporation	4½	5¾
Eastern Corporation pf	7¾	8¾
Exolon Co	15¾	17½
Family Loan Society Inc	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society pf A	11¾	13½
Food Fair Stores Inc	23	25½
Fruit of the Loom	41¼	44½
General Fire Extinguisher	8¼	10¾
General Machinery	11¾	13
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	22¾	26½
Goodall Worsted Company	10	11¾
Graton & Knight Co	17	20
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	6¾	7¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	63¾	68
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29½
Greenfield Tap & Die $$6 pf	27¾	30¼
Greenfield T&D $$1.50 cv pf	17¾	
Harrington & Richardson	13	16
Haskelite Mfg Co	2¾	3½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	6¾	8¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	10	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	12¾	17
Hooker Electro Chem	23¾	25½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pfr	20¾	22¾
International Machine Tool	41	43¾
Keith George E Co	7¾	8¾
Kendall Company	11¾	13¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	6¾	8¼
Landers Frary & Clark	13¾	15½
Lincoln Stores Inc	26¼	28¾
Lincoln Stores 7	19¾	21¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	107	
Marathon Paper Mills	92¾	97½
Martin-Rockwell Corp	32¾	36¾
Merck & Co	44¾	48
Merck & Co 4½s pf	26¾	29½
Merrimack Manufacturing	107½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	14¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¼	74¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	70½	73¾
Millers Falls Company	19½	22½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	10
Nashawena Mills	4	5
National Gummed & C Paper	15¾	17¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	49¾	
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47	48¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	47	48¾
National Chemical & Mfg	11¾	13¾
National Shirt Shops	6	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	5¾	7
Newmarket Manufac Co	43¼	47
Nicholson File Company	35¾	39
Nonquitt Mills	29¾	32
Ohio Finance	21¾	23
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11¾	13
Parker Appliance	29¾	32½
Plymouth Cordage Company	12¾	14
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	93½	100½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	22¾	
Quisset Mill	62¾	
Remington Arm Co Inc	3	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	12¾	13¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20¾	22¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	3¾	4¾
Sanford Mills	83¾	85½
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¾
Tampax Inc	33¾	36¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	3¼
United Elastic Corp	2¾	3¼
U S Envelope Company	24¾	27¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	44¾	50½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	101½	106¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	32¾	36
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	18	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	82½	
Warner & Swasey Co	17¾	19¼
West Point Manufacturing	32¾	35¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

Massachusetts. †Not qualified for sale in

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	100	105
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	82½	87
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	53¼	57
Central P & L 7 pf	67¾	71¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	76½	81½
General Water G & E $3 pf	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	89½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P & L 4½s pf	89	94
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	108½	110¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	90	95
No States Power Del 5 pf	108	110
No States Power Del 6 pf	40¾	44½
No States Power Del 7 pf	44¾	48½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	105¾	110¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103¾	108½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	77½	82½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	77	82
Public Service Ind	10?¾	11½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	89	94
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	72	76½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	80	85
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	11½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13¾	15¾
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	107	107
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	93½	98½
Washington Ry & Elec units	79½	83½
*Ex-dividend.	13¾	14¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	27½	31½
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90	95
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	101	106
Conn Light & Power	88	
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	27¼	30
Eastern Utilities Assn	114	119
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	16¾	18¾
Fall River Gas Works	17	19½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	17¾	19¾
Green Mountain Power pf	28½	31½
Hartford Electric Light	44¾	49¾
Haverhill Electric	43¾	48¾
Haverhill Gas Light	21¾	24¾
Holyoke Water Power	9¾	10
Lawrence Gas & Electric	14¾	16¾
Lowell Electric Light	27¾	30¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	33¼	36¾
Mass Power & Light pf	60¼	64¼
Mass Utilities Assn pf	8¼	9¾
Narragansett Elec pf	21¾	24
N E Gas & Elec Ass $5.50 pf	49¾	53
N E Power Assn 6 pf	6¾	8¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	21¾	23¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	47	51
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	8	9½
Newport Electric	7	8¾
Providence Gas	15¼	17¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	6¼	7¾
R I Pub Serv pf	100	105
Rockland Light & Power	25¾	28¼
Springfield Gas Light	5¾	6¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	12½	14
Western Mass Companies	17¼	19¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¾	15
Bank of New York (14)	270	285
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36¼	38½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	88½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	148½	153½
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	25¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Commercial (8)	140	152
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	11¾
*Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	31¾	33¾
Empire Trust (3)	37½	40½
First National (80)	1085	1115
Guaranty Trust (12)	223½	228½
Irving Trust (.80)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32	33½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53¼	54½
National City	23¼	24¾
New York Trust (3½)	64½	68½
Title Guarantee & Trust	34¾	36¼
*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.	2½	3

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	300	
First National (2)	35½	37½
Merchants National (12)	265	290
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	40	46
Pilgrim Trust (8)	18¼	19¾
Second National (4)	174	194
†State Street Trust (8)	115	125
United States Trust (.80)	218	240
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13¼
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30¼	32¾
Continental Illinois (4)	65¼	68¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34¾	36¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47¼	48¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	28¾
American Equitable (1)	16¾	18¼
American Insur Newark (½a)	13½	15½
American Re-Insur (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	9	10
American Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	32¼	33¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	3¾	3¾
Boston (10a)	8¾	9¾
Camden Fire (1)	507	527
Carolina (1.30a)	17¾	19¼
City of New York	23¾	25¾
Conn General Life (1)	14½	16
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	25¼	27
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	31¼	33½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	114½	118½
Franklin Fire (1a)	9¼	10¼
General Reinsurance (2)	25½	27
Georgia Home (1½)	39¾	41¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	20¼	22¾
Globe&Republic (½)	3¾	3¾
Globe & Rutgers	3¾	4¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	57¾	59¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	72¾	74¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	84½	87½
Homestead (1)	26¾	27¾
Knickerbocker (½)	10¾	12¼
Lincoln Fire	3¾	4¾
Maryland Casualty	3¾	3¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	1½	2
National Fire (2)	58½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	53¾	55¾
New Amsterdm Casualty (.47½e)	20	21½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40	42
New York Fire (.80)	13	14
North River (1)	20¾	22¼
Northeast Insurance	3¾	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	82¾	85½
Providence Washington (1)	30¼	32¼
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20¾	21¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20¼	22¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3¾	4¾
St Paul Fire (4)	41¼	44½
Springfield (4½a)	243	251
Standard Accident	111¼	115¼
Sun Life (13)	49¾	53½
Travelers (16)	180	210
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	395	405
United States Fire (2)	42¾	47¾
Westchester (1.20a)	30	31½

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far (this year). gPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.96
Amerex Holding	12.50	14.00
American Business Shares	2.30	2.52
Axe Houghton Fund	9.23	9.93
Broad Street Investing	11.95	12.85
Bullock Fund	18.44	19.94
Canadian Investment Fund	10.29	11.28
Century Shares Trust	2.35	2.51
Christiana Securities Co	1885.00	2005.00
Commodity Corp	9.24	10.11
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.75	29.80
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.09	16.04
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.03	9.60
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.57	22.12
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.30	15.50
Fund Investors Inc	13.12	14.12
General Capital	14.00	15.34
General Investors Trust	24.20	26.02
Incorporated Investors Tr	3.71	4.00
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	12.55	13.49
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.67	.72
Keystone Custodian Funds	1.00	1.10

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.63		S-1	...	21.34
B-2	23.59		S-2	...	10.73
B-3	13.60		S-3	...	7.92
B-4	7.90		S-4	...	2.70
K-1	13.28		K-2	...	11.05
K-2	10.29				

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 71.90 71.90
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd 29.40 29.40
Maryland Fund 3.30 3.95
Mass Invest Tr 15.31 16.48
Mass Investors 7.33 7.88
Nation Wide Voting 7.36 8.04
New England Fund 9.1 1.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc 9.93 10.19
Plymouth Fund Inc 13¾ 15¼
Putnam Fund 30 35
Quarterly Income Shares 10.72 11.47
Railway & Light Sec 4.25 5.05
Railway & Light Sec pf 5.50 7.125
Repub Investor Fund 89.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark 2.49 2.81
Spencer Trask Fund 73.61 74.89
Stand Util Inc 11.06 11.77
State Street Invest 46 49
Trustees' Am Bk "B" 56.46 61.12
Trusteed Industry Shrs 32
Wellington Fund 80 88
12.36 13.53

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil		
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	4.00	4.75
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.00	
Diversified Tr C	3.42	
Diversified Tr D	2.65	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.75	3.25
Nation Wide Sec	3.48	4.33
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	2.54	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	37.125	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.55	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.89	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.85	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.50	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.80	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	10.50	
	1.06	

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	35	50
First Boston Corp	8.875	10.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	94	103
Piper Aircraft	8¾	9¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6	7¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	88½	89¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	106¾	109¾
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	75	77½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1950	100¾	103¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	95¾	98¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101¼
New York Water Ser	5	1951	97¾	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	97¾	99¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1957	97¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	64½	67½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106½	109½

Boston Stocks

July 23

Div.		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
$					
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	101	101	101	100
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85½	85½	
2.00	Bos Edison	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	50	50	50	50
.60	Bos Pers Prop	10	10	10	10
.60c	Copper Range	5½	5½	5½	5½
2.25c	East Gas&F pf	22	22	22	21
	Eastern SS	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
1.25b	Employrs Group	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
.50d	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	Nat Tunnel	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	86	85¾	85¾	86
	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1½
.45d	Shawmut Assoc	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4.00	Un Twist Drill	32	32	32	32
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	62½	62	62	62½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941 no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	39.80	40.10	39.80	40.00	39.70
*January	40.40	40.40	40.25	40.25	40.10

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†September					
†October	34.80	34.85	34.80	34.80a	33.75
†November	34.75	34.80	34.75	34.75	34.50
†December	34.85	34.85	34.85	34.85	34.60

Potatoes

November	2.74	2.79	2.74	2.79	2.73

aAsked. *S.S. †R.S.

Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund

Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund net asset value per share on June 30, 1942, was $14.77 compared with $14.96 on March 31, 1942, and $15.87 on Dec. 31, 1941. On June 30, 4.26 per cent of the assets of the Fund was held in cash; 32.1 per cent invested in bonds; 27.83 per cent in preferred stocks, and 35.79 per cent in common stocks. During the first six months of 1942, the Fund increased the percentage of assets invested in short or medium-term United States Government bonds from 9.76 per cent to 9.91 per cent.

Eaton & Howard Stock Fund

Eaton & Howard Stock Fund net asset value per share on June 30, 1942, was $8.73 compared with $8.85 on March 31, 1942, and $9.06 on Dec. 31, 1941. On June 30, the percentage of assets invested in stocks was 76.99 per cent compared with 87.76 per cent on March 31, and 83.50 per cent on Dec. 31, 1941, the balance being held in cash or invested in U. S. Government Bonds.

Le Tourneau Profits Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc., reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,066,600 after charges and taxes at present rates, equal to $2.27 a common share, against $1,813,748, or $3.86 a share, in the like period of 1941. The company manufactures grading and other heavy equipment.

Portland Cement Output Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the Portland cement industry in June produced 16,023,000 barrels, shipped 18,350,000 barrels and had in stock at the month-end 22,634,000 barrels. Production was up 8.3 per cent, shipments 13.3 per cent and stocks 3.6 per cent higher, as compared with June, 1941, the bureau said.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 2s '51-49	100.9	100.9	100.9
8 2½s '52-50	106.27	106.27	106.27
1 2s '55-53 June	103.20	103.20	103.20
18 2½s '72-67	101.3	101.3	101.3

New York City Bonds

11 3s '80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	93	93	93
30 Allegheny 5s '44 Mod	84	84	84
4 Allied Stra 4½s '51	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
10 Am & For Pwr 5s 2030	64½	64½	64½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
1 Am T & T 2¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Am T & T 3s '56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 Am Tobacco 3s '62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Am W W & El 6s '75	91	91	91
2 Arm Del 4s '55	106	106	106
1 AT&SF 4s '95	110	110	110
11 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
2 AT&SF 4s 1903-'53	102	102	102
8 AT&SF 4½s C '62	111½	111½	111½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 A C Line ctf 4s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 A C Line 4½s '64	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 A C Line Coal 5s 64 st	100	100	100
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58¾	58¾	58¾
12 B&O 95 st A	27	26¾	26¾
5 B&O 95 st C	26¾	26¾	26¾
8 B&O 96 st F	30¾	30	30
54 B&O cv 4s 60	26¾	26¼	26¼
6 B&O 4s 48	21¾	21	21
9 B&O R W 50 st	58	58	58
3 B&O T C 4s 59	36¾	36	36¾
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 81	45	45	45
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	129	129	129
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103	103
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	30¾	30	30
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	87½	87½	87½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	103	101	101
14 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74¾	74¼	75
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111	111	111
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107	107	107
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108½	108¼	108½
21 Can Pac 5s254	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Can Pac 4½s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
31 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
1 Celotex 4½s ctf ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	36	36	36
3 Cen NY Pow 3½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
40 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	82	82
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 Reg	16	16	16
15 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
25 Certain-id 5½s 48	91	91	91
1 Chi P&P 1st 4½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¼	128¼	128¼
8 C&O 2½s 96 D	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s 99E	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Chi & Alton 3s 49	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 CB&Q 4s 77	72	72	72
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	76	76	76
24 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
1 Chi G W inc 4½s 2038	34	34	34
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Chi I&L 5s 66	68	68	68
26 CMSP & Pc 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 CMSP&P A1 5s 2000	13	13	13
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	27¾	27¾	27¾
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	37¾	37¾	37¾
9 Chi & NW 4s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	53	53	53
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22	22	22
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22	22	22
43 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	12½	12½	12½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	111½	111½	111½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Childs Co 5s 43	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	100	100	100
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	33½	33½	33½
6 Clev Stl Line 4½s 81	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 72	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	26¾	26¾	26¾
23 Columbia G 5s 52 May	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
1 Colt&So Col El 5½s 70	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 CmlMack 1st 6s ww	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Comwith Ed cv 2¾s 58	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Con Edis 2¼s 46	109	108¾	109
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Con Oil cv 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Con Pwr Sur 3½s Jan	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	34¼	34¼	34¼
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	110¾	110¾	110¾
16 D&RG 4s 36	55¾	55¾	55¾
17 DRG West 5s 79	17¾	17¾	17¾
17 DetMack 1st 4s 95	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
5 Elec Auto L 3½s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Erie 4½s 2015	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Erie 4s 95	48	48	48
20 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gen Bld Ser 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Goodrich 4½s 56	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Gt Nor 4s 48H	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Gulf MAN 5½s 50	90	90	90
1 Gulf M&Ot 4s 75	68	68	68
4 Gulf StlSt 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¾	39¾	39¾
16 Hud&Man 7½s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	45	44¾	44¾
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	44¾	44¾
1 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47	47	47
27 ICA&CLANO 5s 63A	13¾	13¾	13¾
41 ICA&CLANO 4½s 63	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Inland Stl 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
38 Int Hydro El cv 6s	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

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TWO STORES
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So Norwalk — 14 So Main St

STAMFORD

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Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 290

Wedding Invitations
Engraved or Thermographed
John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 PARK AVENUE
Prompt Service

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Honigsbaum's
MAIDEN LANE AT JAMES
Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE
DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS, BLOUSES, HATS, BAGS AND PLAY SHOES REDUCED
25 to 50%
AND MORE

SALE
ALL STRAW HATS SHARPLY REDUCED
$4.50 and $5.00 Quality Now $3.65
$4.00 and $3.50 Quality Now $2.65
$2.50 Quality Now $1.85
Luddy
92 State Street Phone 4-4033

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
128 Central Avenue Albany N Y
PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
First Fall Showing
Tailored Coats
Classics You'll Love

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Gordon Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 3-7064 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Greatest Sale in July
U. S. WAR BONDS
A Bargain If We Ever Saw One
$25 BONDS—SALE PRICE $18.75
$50 BONDS—SALE PRICE $37.50
$100 BONDS—SALE PRICE $75.00
Buy Today—Tomorrow May Be Too Late
BONDS AND STAMPS ON SALE
at McLEAN'S

MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
Annual Sale
of Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.
27 COURT STREET

Sale of Summer Bostonian and Mansfield Shoes for Men
Special prices for a short time.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 3-3831
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3-3282

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Cool and Comfortable to Enjoy an Excellent Home Cooked Meal
Dinners 75c & 95c, Sundays 1.00 Luncheons 40c & 50c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
Tailoring—Remodeling
Phone: AMherst 0123

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F T D MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N Y

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

THE MAGNAVOX
Radio-Phonograph Combination
Westminster
513 Central Avenue Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8866 Hours: 8 to 10 a m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5000

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7883 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Personalized Permanents

81 W. Merrick Road
Ph. Freeport 3875

GLOVERSVILLE

MRS. MINIVER
starring Greer Garson & Walter Pidgeon
opening a full weeks engagement at the Glove Theatre on Thursday, July 23rd, was favorably reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor. "MRS. MINIVER" is truly one of the greatest motion pictures ever made and already appears on the "must" list of everyone.

BATCHELLOR CO.
ANNOUNCE
A Complete Line of
CHARM WALLPAPER
We invite you to inspect our Display and Samples

Fuel Oil — Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
plus
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 999

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3300
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

FINE JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

VERA JOAN SMITH
Hair Stylist
Feather Cut Permanents
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
122 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3370

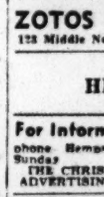
HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1302-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
32 MAIN STREET 66 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive



ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Large Selection Beach and Garden Furniture
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
967 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

ITHACA

For Dry Discolored Hair
A Soft FEATHERY Oil Permanent and The New Victory Bob
at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

ITHACA (Continued)

Care Will Save Your Tires. Get Goodyear Line Life Extension Service at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts.
PHONE 2128

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3080 Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR SEAT COVERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-9110-1

JAMAICA

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
167-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-03 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-2070-3071

JAMESTOWN

Vacation Togs
at
BIGELOW'S
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6080

Summer Savings
on fashions for yourself and family and for the home
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

KENMORE

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5300
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henne Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

KENMORE (Continued)

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp 4160

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke	Coal White-Red	Fuel Oil

BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R R Aves
Lynbrook, N Y Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W Roy Rainey Mgr
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK N Y
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2340
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8218 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8310

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

BICYCLE
INSURANCE
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8310

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream
537 NORTH AVENUE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8334, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
322 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx
Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57 West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SMore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan
In the very ♡ of Town
JIMMY Hairdresser
Permanents $5 to $7.50
33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Room 1919 Open 10-7 LO. 5-3311

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8310

PORT CHESTER

PLEASE
the whole family and your Uncle Sam with a well-built gas range from 49.50 up.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
230-130 North Main Street

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

CLEARANCE SALE
on Women's and Children's Bathing Suits, Play Suits and Slack Sets
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 North Main Street

For 54 Years
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS
Port Chester 1300

MEN'S SHOE SALE
Bostonians $7.95 Mansfields $5.95
Chesterfields $4.95
I. GOLDBERG, SON
30-31 NO. MAIN STREET

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

If you have not purchased your Winter's Coal
DO SO NOW
Purchases can be financed through your local Bank.
John C. Thomes
131 Horton Ave. Tel. 31

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream
171 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
GREAT ANNUAL MIDSUMMER
Furniture Sale
Look to the Home Store for Home Needs in this Great Money-Saving Event!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5133, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1909

Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9812 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Vicks Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 107nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
War Damage Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK Delicatessen
BIRDSEYE
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GUS. FERNQUIST
Hygrade Meats and Groceries
104-25 Jamaica Avenue
104th and 105th Streets Vi. 9-1729

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
143-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566 Hours 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 146
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
133 Main Street E.

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

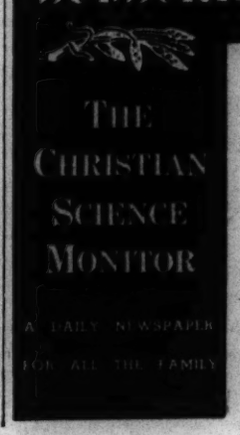
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7020

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER N Y
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We Deliver Culver 481-482

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. R. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 4-3362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2340

ROOSEVELT

FREE DELIVERY
FRUITS VEGETABLES
ECKHARDTS FARM STAND
Complete line of Fruits and Vegetables
Ice Cream—Full Pint 15c or 25c qt.
Nassau Rd. and Lakewood Avenue
Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats
and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St

SCHENECTADY

THE CARL CO.
for
Tailored Classic
Dresses
by
McKettrick
Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can
Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Barneys
for
FOOTWEAR

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

FLAGS — POLES
Syracuse Stage Lighting Co.
406 S. Franklin St. Phone 2-9704
OPEN EVENINGS

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Repairing and Relining by
Our Expert Tailors

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 49 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
121 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-9133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good
Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2807 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
H. Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
CHINA AND GLASS
22 E. Post Rd. • White Plains 5800

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
Whitney's Shoe Center
22 Mamaroneck Avenue

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Rd.
W. P. 3420

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 332

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

WHITE PLAINS 3136
GEORGEOU & KEROS
212 EAST POST ROAD,
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
Furriers

YONKERS

De Roberts
(Air-Conditioned)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
67 Main Street • Tel. YON. 5-6626
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

Cover collectors can become autograph collectors as they obtain mail coming in from army posts, because even the major himself is signing the censor marks now.

Every reference to the country from which the mail comes is carefully cut from the letters. The censor mark previously stamped in blue ink now is in light purple and the signature of the officer-censor is new, too. But the oblong mark itself of crude character is similar to the previous one if not exactly like it in outline.

New Belgian Congo Stamps

New stamps are here from the Belgian Congo: 1-franc purple and black, 1.25-f scarlet and black, showing head of woman; 1.75-f brown with spotted leopard in design; 3.50-f olive, 6-f bright blue, 10-f violet brown showing native soldier; 20-f red violet and black with an okapi. Other values are expected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cuba expects a delay in the printing of the proposed anti-fifth column series. U. S. artist suggested designs for these.

♪ ♪ ♪

Japanese are following the Germans in overprinting stamps to show conquest. Report is that a 2-sen with portrait of Nogi and a 4-s with portrait of Togo commemorate the conquest of Singapore prior to printing of new commemoratives for the same reason.

Pamphlet On Colombia

The Pan American Union of Washington has released a fifth pamphlet on stamps of Colombia which carry portraits. The Latin-American section puts out these pamphlets, previous ones having been on Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile. A pronunciation guide and list of Colombia's presidents and dates of office is included. Foreword is by Gabriel Turbay, Colombian Ambassador to the United States.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Treasury Department has decided that war savings stamps can be cataloged as collectable material, according to James Waldo Fawcett.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Mars, navy plane, carried about 14,000 letters for collectors in its first flight over Chesapeake Bay on July 3.

Brevities

Coopers Store News: Never judge a man by his manners toward his superiors; judge him by his manner toward his inferiors.

Dallas Morning News: The youngest son who wants to be a soldier might be constituted a task force of one and ordered to tackle the lawn with the old mower.

Just for Fun

London Opinion

Sabotage!

In Lighter Vein

Fresh Recruit

"Halt!" ordered the sentry in Detention Unit. "Who goes there?"

"You wouldn't know me," the voice replied out of the darkness, "I just got here yesterday."—Bee-Hive.

Incidental Intelligence

Shepherds' crooks, in the latest priorities regulation issued by the War Production Board, have a rating of thirteen, putting them ahead of soda fountains, but behind splints. Who makes shepherds' crooks and who uses them, we know not.—The New Yorker.

It Can Happen

When Private James McNulty's wife took a vacation from New York City and went to visit her husband stationed with the Army Air Forces technical training command, he could speak to her only by phone for he was confined to quarters awaiting shipment elsewhere. But he promised to wire when he reached his destination.

Two days later Mrs. McNulty heard from her husband. He had been sent to a technical school in New York City.—A. P.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Mercury Switches Level Huge Scoop Shovels Automatically?

A gigantic two and one half million-pound electric shovel is kept on even keel automatically by means of mercury switches. Four such switches, one at each corner of a flat control table which tilts when the shovel tilts, activate independent hydraulic jacks under each corner of the base of the shovel. When the shovel tilts, the control table tilts with it and the mercury flows from one end of the switch tubes to the other, completing a circuit and setting the jacks in motion. When the jack relevels the shovel (and the control table with it) the mercury flows back, reopening the circuit and stopping the action of the jacks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Why London Policemen Are Called "Bobbies"?

In 1829 Sir Robert Peel, who was then Home Secretary, a position corresponding to that of Secretary of the Interior in the United States, organized in London the first metropolitan police force created for the exclusive purpose of enforcing law and preventing crime. From that day to this, London policemen have been called "bobbies" after the nickname "Bobbie" of Sir Robert Peel.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Oceans Would Cover the Globe If All the Land Were Leveled?

The oceans cover about 72 per cent of the surface of the earth as it stands today. If all the solid earth were leveled to a smooth ball, the water now in the oceans would cover the globe to a depth of between two and three miles!

The volume of the ocean as compared to the volume of the whole earth is as 1 is to 800. If the earth were smooth and covered by an ocean two miles deep, that ocean's ratio to the volume of the earth would be 1 to 666.

♪ ♪ ♪

If There Are Any Nightingales Native to America?

The nightingale, whose song poets have celebrated for centuries is common to the continent of Europe, migrating to England in the spring to build its nest and sing its song. The so-called American nightingale is a hermit thrush. There are no true nightingales in America. **W. P. Keasbey**

Camera Club

John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

"Main Street"

Party Fun

Victory Treasury Hunt

The old game of treasure hunting is out for the duration but a new one has replaced it. Try it at your next party and have a lot of fun while at the same time aiding the war effort. Have the "Hunters" bring in such items as pieces of iron, zinc, nickel, aluminum, copper, rags, burlap, rubber, etc. The winners are, of course, paid in war stamps and the treasures brought in are donated to some local organization.

A Verse for Today . . .

A talebearer revealeth secrets: but he that is of faithful spirit concealeth the matter.—Prov. 11:13

Loyal Friends

Seattle

George Tenagi, an American-born Japanese boy, won his way into the hearts of his fellow students at Roosevelt High School here in this city by his splendid character, good sportsmanship, and scholastic ability. Before George was evacuated along with the other Japanese from the coast to the interior, a group of students, all Americans, who had worked with him on a committee, pooled their meager finances and purchased a beautiful wrist watch for George, and presented it to him at a supper party in his honor. Inasmuch as the curfew applied to their guest as an alien the party planners saw to it that George got back home on time.

The American school friends are keeping the Japanese boy supplied with letters, and some have even made the trip to Camp Harmony to see him.

Whenever George's name is mentioned one always hears his American friends say, "He's one of the finest all around boys I've ever known." Proving again that a good character is an important thing to possess, and that it is deeply appreciated by fellow students or co-workers regardless of race or creed.

Daily Anecdote

Thoughtful Longfellow

Once when Longfellow was visiting Browning, the two poets went for a ride in a hansom cab. Presently a shower came on. As the downpour increased Browning found his companion growing fidgety and abstracted, and it was only with difficulty that he was able to hold Longfellow's attention to the subject they were discussing.

At length Longfellow stopped the cab, pushed open the trap in the top of the conveyance, and thrust up an umbrella to the driver. Then, with mind once more free, Longfellow turned to Browning and said, "Pardon the interruption. And now what were we talking about?"

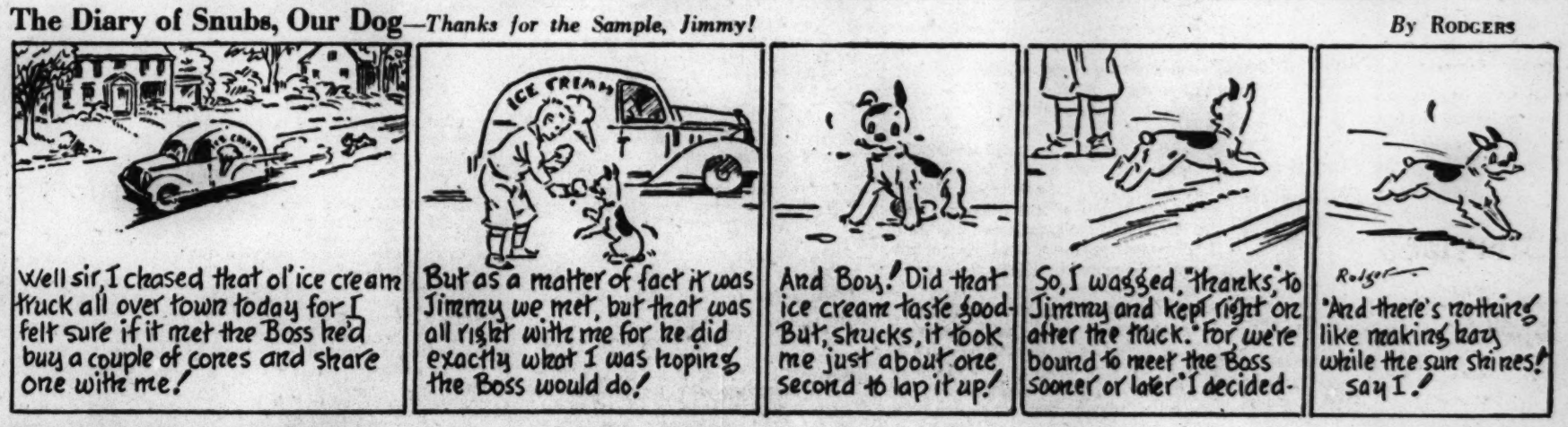
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We All Hope . . . !*

By Le Pelley

MORE SCRAP RUBBER ??
YES.... A HOT WATER BOTTLE, FOUR BATHING CAPS A PAIR OF RUBBER BOOTS ....
A COUPLE OF OIL CANS, TWO TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND A GRASS RUG ...
?
OIL CANS? TYPEWRITER RIBBONS?? GRASS RUG? THAT STUFF ISN'T RUBBER !!
YOU NEVER CAN TELL ..... LOT OF SYNTHETIC PROCESSES YOU KNOW !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks for the Sample, Jimmy!*

By Rodgers


ICE CREAM
Well sir, I chased that ol' ice cream truck all over town today for I felt sure if it met the Boss he'd buy a couple of cones and share one with me!
But as a matter of fact it was Jimmy we met, but that was all right with me for he did exactly what I was hoping the Boss would do!
And Boy! Did that ice cream taste good. But, shucks, it took me just about one second to lap it up!
So, I wagged "thanks" to Jimmy and kept right on after the truck. For we're bound to meet the Boss sooner or later I decided.
Rodger
"And there's nothing like making hay while the sun shines!" say I!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Search Becomes a Foot Race*

By The Hagers

A duckling met us on the street. He stopped and looked at Robot's feet.
"That must be it!" I heard him cry. "What's 'it,' my little friend?" said I.
"I thought it was a meteorite. It missed me by an inch one night.
The Robot's feet; that's 'it,'" said he. "If you would like it, come with me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

People vs. Inflation

The heat in Washington these days of the post-summer solstice is of several varieties. Each housewife who notes the changing prices on the little tabs in her neighborhood market adds her bit to the temperature. Each non-war worker who finds his wages lagging behind the 15 per cent advance in the cost of living contributes a degree. Each industrialist faced with the War Labor Board's bland ruling that wages should be raised so workers can live about as they did January 1 a year ago (when the statistics indicate they were living better than they ever had before) steams up the Fahrenheit.

Congressmen feel this sort of heat more sharply than others. They would like to cool off with some fence-mending back home. Why not? they ask. Business may not be as usual; it is better than usual for many. War workers are pushing up wages already higher than usual. Farmers insist on parity better than usual. Why not politics as usual?

But now the President indicates that he will ease some of the pressures that make a pre-election Congress warm. Instead of demanding that Congress face inflation, he will merely ask for more powers to deal with it by decree. To citizens who believe he already has plenty of power and that what is most needed is leadership and a positive stand, this is not encouraging.

But even should both President and Congress lag in the fight against inflation, this is one situation in which some power to act is possessed by every man in the street, every woman in the home. One can help maintain ceiling prices, one can conserve materials, another can buy War Bonds.

Control of the cost of living requires application of some basic facts of economics—not fancy facts, just basic facts. When the President remarks that wage increases in the steel industry do not affect the cost of living as would similar increases in the canning industry he is dealing in Shangri-La facts. It is true that few civilians are buying steel, but when they buy canned goods they must compete with the steel workers' increased buying power. And workers in canning plants can take the WPB raise for steel workers to demand wages that will put up the price of canned goods.

Beyond the basic fact that Americans must quickly apply effective controls to demand as well as supply, and beyond the developing of rounded mechanics for such controls, the problem rests with the people and resolves itself into application of the simple virtues.

In so far as the effort to control equitably the cost of living has failed, it has failed largely because citizens have not applied basic economics and the simple virtues. Farm prices and wages can be mentioned, along with the various blocs and interests that have insisted on holding their line along the Potomac, come what may to the lines in Russia, Egypt, and the Aleutians. The $1,000,000,000-a-month War Bond goal is not being reached; department store volumes are soaring, mail order firms report new records. Congress toys with a tax bill but is loath to pass one that will really mop up surplus earnings.

All this leads to the inevitable question: What are Americans going to do? They are going to keep right on pressing for proper leadership and statesmanship in Washington no matter how hot it gets. That may be unpleasant, but this is war. Individually, citizens are going to forward the program as co-operatively as they possibly can. That's the American way.

It Couldn't Be?

A man was sitting on the porch about 6 o'clock (wartime) the other evening. That's 5 o'clock, sun time, and the sun was brightly insisting on the fact at that moment. Just then a hum that sounded very much like a mosquito's intruded on the sunny quiet of the afternoon. But could it be? Of course not—not at that early hour! Mosquitoes would not be out hunting for some time yet. And then the man who was sitting on the porch—being off guard—was bitten!

But not in vain. For it suddenly occurred to him that here was an explanation of a situation the background of which has been discussed by the highest officials and most respected experts in the country, without producing a complete authoritative explanation.

This was the why of Pearl Harbor! This was why, if you come to that, the United States was still building up its striking power in Europe, Asia, Africa—instead of actually employing that striking power with devastating effect.

There was an unpleasant buzzing going on all over the world a while ago but few of us could believe what it signified. And as we hear the warning hum once more—are we sitting back complacently, reassuring ourselves that the mosquitoes won't be out for a long time yet?

It isn't enough to refuse to believe that we can be defeated. We have to know we can't be, and why we can't be, and then see to it that we're not.

Hands Across the Continent

The eleven railroad shop workers who, finishing their night-shift tasks, dropped in at Emmett Bohun's farm in Sedalia, Missouri, and shocked thirty-five acres of oats before noon, not only solved his labor-shortage problem but illustrated one of the Axis' big problems. Their action emphasized that the United States is united in fact as well as in figure. They refused pay for their services, and said that 1,000 Missouri Pacific shopmen are helping farmers.

The quality of helpfulness, so spontaneously evident in time of crisis, but seemingly dormant during normal periods, is galvanizing the home front. Motorists are sharing rides to ease the burden of gasoline and tire restrictions. Service stations, while the scrap iron and rubber collection drives were in progress, offered their delivery trucks when transportation was lacking. Americans are foregoing numerous little luxuries in order to buy bonds. They are lending Uncle Sam pleasure-boats and binoculars. Housewives are saving their fats for him.

Maine and California, Florida and Washington realize that "hands across the sea" will be doubly effective when preceded by hands across a continent.

The Negro Citizen

Though the case of the Negro, once a casus belli, and again brought prominently to the front by World War Two, is being agitated by the Axis, there is little doubt that the present United States policy of alleviating Negro problems is winning against the alienation efforts of enemy propagandists. Moveover, this branch of American citizenry is being made more and more aware of its vital stake in the cause of the United Nations.

The recent addresses by Paul V. McNutt and Wendell Willkie before large Negro gatherings in New York and Los Angeles, were effective both in pointing and in brightening the way for the Negro. The sympathetic understanding of Negro difficulties, and the forthright stand expressed by the speakers against race imperialism and discrimination, must have gained willing ears. Certainly there was complete agreement between audiences and speakers that Americans cannot successfully fight against the concept of a superior race without surrendering the illusion of inferior races.

Negroes are rightfully asking for greater evidence of this awareness on the part of their fellow citizens. But it is well for American Negroes to take stock of the advantages they enjoy which are not shared by colored races in any other section of the globe. Also, the improvement in the status of the Negro since the start of the war has been marked. As Mr. McNutt pointed out, Negroes are employed today in all branches of the war industry, and are serving in Army, Navy, and air forces. Through the work of the Labor Division, the War Manpower Commission (with its Negro representation), and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Government is inducing private industry to extend Negro employment.

Much remains to be done in the way of eliminating racial prejudice and discrimination, and Mr. Willkie in his speech to the colored leaders has pointed to the most effective way in which the Negroes themselves can help obtain this goal: "It is right that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove the discriminations that exist against your people. But you will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us a society in which all men will have justice and a real freedom."

The Federal Marketing Administrator says it's "a patriotic duty to eat chicken this summer," and we're for the Government program 100 per cent—with plenty of gravy, mashed potatoes, hot biscuits, corn on the cob, and maybe a slice of watermelon.

Our Readers Say—

"Moral Effort Always Triumphs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Marshal Foch, the military genius and former generalissimo of Allied Armies, has this to say (as quoted in "Precepts and Judgments"), in regard to what we hear spoken of as an all-out war effort:

"Above all, this tremendous drama demands of each one of us not only the complete sacrifice of himself, but the very maximum of effort and endurance; he must clearly appreciate that there must come, almost fatally, a certain moment of crisis when the nerves of a force will be strained to the utmost, when human capacity will seem to have reached its limit, and when the dangers and obstacles present will appear insurmountable. This is the moment when we must fall back upon the conception that spirit always dominates matter; that in spite of the most crushing weight of apparent circumstance, in spite of the most formidable effects of the most modern instruments of destruction, it is always (in the long run) the moral effort which triumphs over the material one. It is always the spiritual side which impresses the whole. . . ."

This quotation would seem to indicate that even the lay reader of works on the pertinent subject of military tactics and strategy may find the subject understandable, and its basic principles not readily outmoded.

A. D. DAYWOOD

New York

A Soldier's Thought on Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read, with growing interest, your editorials and numerous letters from readers regarding the sale of alcoholics to men in uniform. Something should be done about the condition as quickly as possible. I have just received a letter from one of our boys in camp in the South of the United States and in order to inform your readers of a soldier's opinion on this vital subject, I quote from his letter:

"We are looking forward to our increased pay. It will be good for some, and for others it will mean more and bigger jags. I have seen all I want of fellows drinking, and what it does to them while they are under its influence. There are always fights on pay night. I know it is difficult for some of the fellows to make the change from civilian to army life, and they consider drinking a means of escape. It's very disgusting, to say the least, to see a fine, big, healthy soldier staggering blindly around without any knowledge at all as to what he is doing or where he is going. I know, too, because I have helped to carry many to bed. . . ."

Now is the time to rectify these conditions. Let us prohibit this sale of liquor to uniformed men everywhere in our country, now! Don't think for a minute that the soldiers, sailors or marines will condemn us for it, for they, too, know their weakness and will see the wisdom in the action eventually.

E. V. C.

Nyack, N. Y.

A Rancher Replies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I comment on a recent letter recommending that no arms or ammunition be sold to hunters this year. In principle, this would save powder and metal, but in practice it might work hardship not commensurate with the materials saved.

Consider, in the West, the sheepherder who depends on his rifle to protect his flocks from coyotes and other predators, or the farmer, in areas too forested for gopher control by any other means, who depends on his small-bore rifle to keep this little animal from his garden and fields.

And think of those of us who live in National Forests, far from butcher shops (in my case 80 miles from town) with worn tires and, later perhaps, gasoline rationing. Our hunting licenses allow us, in season, to procure enough meat to last us, when corned or canned, until the next season. In remote portions of the West there are still many who depend on the forests for their meat supply.

As for the so-called "sportsman" type of hunter, I think we can agree that he could forego his shooting this year. But even this merits thorough consideration before action, when we recall that the Forest Service recommends, because of the limited number of animals our game areas can support, harvesting by hunters of the proper crop each year to prevent overgrazing and deterioration of the deer herds through overcrowding of the ranges.

Lastly, let us remember the U. S. Army has found that crack wing shots make the best aerial gunners. Trap and skeet shooters, especially those of Army age, while, strictly speaking, shooting for sport, are really giving themselves training at their own expense which might otherwise have to be given them at Government expense.

HENRY S. PENNYPACKER

Seeley Lake, Mont.

Permission to Step on the Grass

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Imagine a child out in the country asking for permission to step on the grass or being frightened by the song of a bird. Yet these are common experiences of the children who come from the slums of East Harlem to the beautiful country where our three Union Settlement camps are located at the Palisades Interstate Park. Two weeks at one of these camps, the trip being made there by Hudson River steamer, is the dream of 854 children on the waiting list.

At camp a new world and its wonders are opened to them. They understand for the first time, through their experience, that America does not mean only the steaming, crowded street they come from—but has freedom and spaces where undreamed-of beauty exists in lakes, rivers, mountains, fields and sunsets.

It costs $18 to send a child to camp for two weeks—for one week $7.50 is needed.

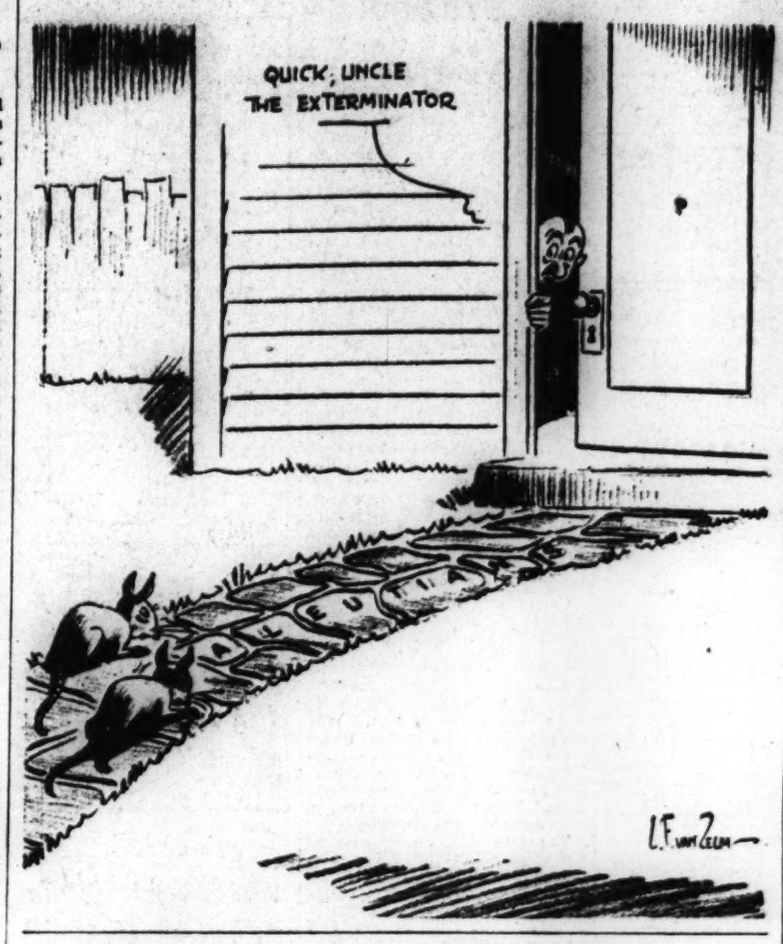
Checks should be drawn to The Union Settlement and mailed to 237 East 104th Street, New York City.

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, President
Union Settlement Association

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Doorstep



The University at Oflag XVII A

The following account of the French university which French prisoners of war have inaugurated in their German prison camp Oflag XVII A has been translated from Voici—La France de ce Mois, *published in New York.*

Week after week the programs have been rounded out. The complete list is impressive. First the schedules were done by hand, now they are printed and distributed as a supplement to the weekly newspaper of the camp. And we also find in these touching and symbolic records counterparts of university activities: forms certifying to scholastic standing, membership cards in societies formed at Oflag XVII A, such as the "Astronomical Club," programs of shows put on by various troupes: the Barnstormers, the Apprentices, the Three Masks, the Anonyms, the Gang, the Stagers. Personal invitations are included, signed by the "Secretary General"! from which we can pretty well guess what his role and functions are.

There was a genuine University Council under the presidency of the Colonel, General Representative of the prisoners of war in the camp, assisted by the dean of the professors, Lieutenant Leray, professor of science at Nancy, who in May, 1941, replaced Captain Gastinel, professor of literature at Lille. On this executive committee all the subjects taught in the camp were represented.

* * *

When you consider that the camp sheltered as many as fifteen full professors, 150 high-school teachers, and more than 600 grade-school teachers, you can see that its resources were great. It was comparatively easy to recruit a regular staff and lecturers, while the numerous technical courses were given by those trained in various branches of engineering in the great institutions of learning.

From a material point of view the university had to be quite adaptable. There were quick changes and a great deal of shifting about. But now one whole barracks has been turned over for essential activities, containing two large rooms, one of which serves to house three simultaneous classes, a "kitchen" which is the office of the Secretary General, a "laundry" which became the professors' lounge, and a "washroom" which takes care of the natural science experiments. There is little or no furniture in these rooms; four pictures, a few tables, and stools were the only furnishings at first. But sums saved out of the "common fund"—90 marks in all during the first nine months, then 200 marks a month through the profits on the *Canard en . . . K. G.* soon made possible a larger budget. A microscope, books, and teaching materials were bought.

Plenty of good will has been shown. For example, Lieutenant Klein gives eight hours' instruction every week in the German language, corrects fifty "theses," and also, does all the translations which the university needs for the censor. And as a contrast to all this worthy activity, let us quote this little line below a drawing in the *Canard en . . . K. G.*, which shows that smiles still come, despite all the trials and tribulations: "After the exams, where are you going for your holidays?"

In five months, from August to December, 1940, there were at Oflag XVII A, 550 lectures and 2,018 hours of regular instruction.

* * *

In addition to the university work properly so called, we must mention the very interesting activities of the "Teachers' Club," and its pedagogical committee on which we find, working side by side, primary-school inspectors, an assistant from the Sorbonne, a normal school director, directors of public elementary schools and training schools, teachers in the *Enseignement Primaire Supérieur* (a kind of junior high school), and instructors.

Two weekly pedagogical lectures bring together the members of the teaching profession and a very complete group of educators develop themes such as: ethics, French, language, science, mathematics, history, Boy Scout work, holiday camps for children, art, design, music, psychology, physical training, training of the subnormal, scholastic co-operation, and so forth, which is making possible courses in archeology, agriculture, bee-keeping, town-clerkship, or practice on the recorder.

An article in the *Canard en . . . K. G.* describes the library, "which was built up in a few months and which many places might envy." Silence, calm, a studious atmosphere characterize this "Oasis of the Oflag." The librarians are busy, readers are many. The shelves house 3,000 volumes, but since the books that each one owns or receives personally are recorded in the general card index, all have access to them. All you have to do is apply to the owner. So, says the *Canard* of May 1, there are practically 10,000 volumes at the camp's disposal. The author of the article lays stress on the systematic organization and classification, the card index, the loan period, the bookbinding. "The tastes of the readers are so varied," he writes further, "that it is very difficult to point out any particular preference for one kind of book or another."

The new address of the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies is 451 Madison Avenue, New York City. The division of this organization devoted to prisoners of war has already sent more than 50,000 packages, a splendid showing, but it can only be considered a beginning, for there are 1,400,000 French prisoners in the German camps. Shipments continue. The cost of a package containing eleven books, conforming to international Red Cross specifications, is $3.

Mirror of World Opinion

If and When Air-Raids Come

In our coastal towns whenever two or three people are gathered together, there is one subject that is always under discussion—air raids. . . .

How can we face the crisis when and if it comes? We know the rules. We can obey the physical ones—that is merely a matter of intelligent co-operation. But how can we conquer our instinctive reactions? How can we remain cool? How can we beat the Axis nations at their own game? . . .

There is one abiding thing that will help us hold firm. We can follow the command of him who said: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." For in the words of the Psalmist: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in Him will I trust."—*South Orange (N. J.) Record.*

The Wide Horizon

Your 1947 Car

By Mitchell Grayson
In Magazine Digest

By the time we lick the Nazis, the auto-buying public will not only be operating rundown jalopies but they'll be so tired of their old cars they'll be ripe for something brand new, out of this world! And the industry will be ready for them with the 1947 Dream Car! . . .

What you are about to read is a vision conjured up by one of the outstanding automobile designers in the country, Raymond Loewy. Mr. Loewy has gained a reputation for designing everything from the shape of a new lipstick in the five-and-ten-cent store to the great Diesel-engined, streamlined Pennsylvania Railroad locomotives. . . .

Aluminum! That is the metal which will replace 80 to 90 per cent of the steel in your dream car. . . .

This metal will reduce the over-all weight of the car, and your gallon of gasoline will go for greater mileage rather than for hauling excess weight. . . .

There will be no need for a heavy motor. Twelve-cylinder jobs will disappear from the scene. Almost every efficient, reliable motor today can be designed to fit into an ordinary overnight bag. Four-cylinder jobs will be the style for the masses; six cylinders for the elite. . . .

* * *

Sizes will range from the smaller models of the Ford to the larger models of the Cadillac. But the existing notion that a car must have a hood, fenders, a trunk, and rubber tires is being thrown out of the window. Since the dream car will be designed for passengers, not motor, the hood will disappear and the motor will be rebuilt in the rear or underneath the car.

This will leave free the entire front end of the car. The windshield will be pushed forward to where the radiator is today, and inside the car there will be one-third more space, so that the passenger can move freely, stand up if he likes, or walk around while the car is in motion. . . .

Inside the auto, the passengers will sit on large, spongy, individual chairs, their feet on a colorful broadloom rug. In addition to the individual lounging chairs, there will be chairs of the folding type and a table for card playing. While the daughter of the family is reading her favorite magazine and listening to the radio and the eldest son sits at the wheel, Mr. and Mrs. America can entertain their friends at a game of bridge!

Greater visibility will be another feature. There will be an uninterrupted view of the road and the landscape all around through the sweeping, curved windshield that encircles the car. . . .

All glass will be polarized! . . .

The new car will have sliding doors. Visualize panels molded from plastic materials, substantial and firm, safe and easy-gliding, and you have the picture of the doors on the most revolutionary automobile the world has yet conceived.

Gear shifting in 1947 will, of course, be a thing of the past. Every car will have hydromatic control. It is even conceivable that there may be a single pedal arrangement on the floor board which, when pushed down, will be the accelerator, and when allowed to come up again, will be the brake. . . .

* * *

Up to now, tires have been made of rubber. In 1947, a material known today as Neoprene will probably have replaced it. Tires will be simply mounted on hubs attached directly to the axles. . . .

The metal "trim," the gadgets—all the knickknacks known in the industry as the "fruitcake"—will be made of plastics and will either be much quieter or much, much gaudier. The industry has not yet made up its mind about that. It is not certain whether the public at the end of this war will be shouting for Coney Island side shows with all the spangles, tinsel, and brass, or the calm surroundings of a peaceful countryside.

An individual cooling system will come with each car, at first featured only in the higher-priced models. In 1947, you can keep your windows closed, press a button which will set the cooling system in operation, and let your battery and generator keep you cool and comfortable! In the winter, you'll get fresh air and heat at the same time. . . .

The car will sell for about the same price as the 1942 model! There is a story behind this fact, a story of the coming reorganization of the entire automobile industry. . . .

At the conclusion of the war, the average man on the street is not going to spend his money unwisely or unnecessarily. If the public is going to buy anything, the product must have definite value.

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